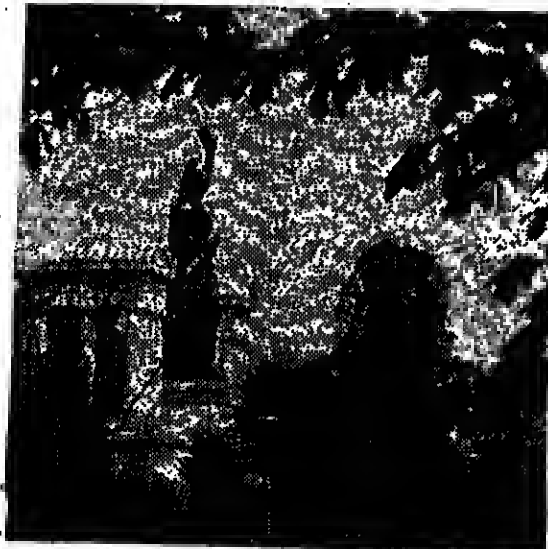


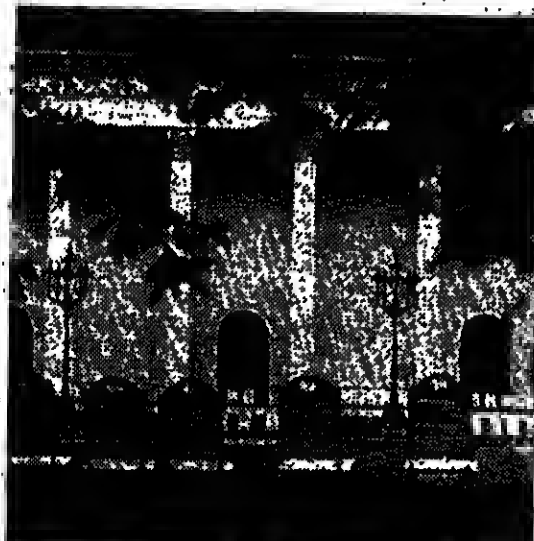


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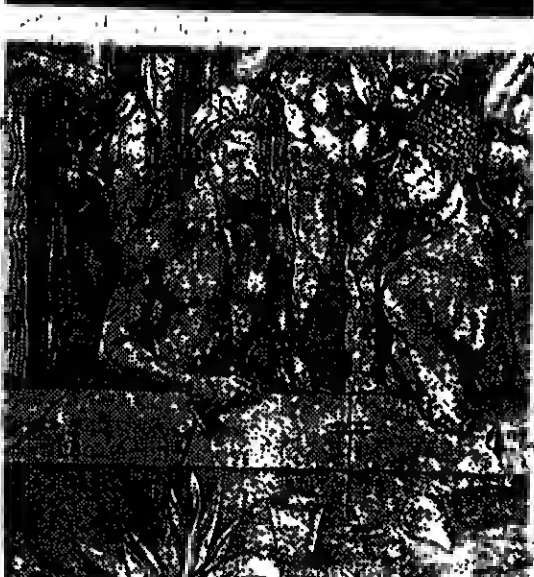
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 5 August 1971
Tenth Year - No. 486 - By air

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Hanoi uneasy at prospects of Sino-American rapprochement

North Vietnam is one of the countries that views the attempt to bring about Sino-American rapprochement with the greatest uneasiness. *Nhan Dan*, the Party newspaper, has already reacted to President Nixon's invitation to Peking with bitter accusations.

The great powers, the North Vietnamese paper comments, must not be allowed to engage in Balkan bargaining at smaller countries' expense. Hanoi will unwaveringly continue on the independent course leading to final victory. There is a clear pointer in the article to whom the warning is issued. The Vietnamese people, it is noted, have dealt in their time with "a number of major imperialisms."

Without a doubt this means not only the colonial policies of the French but also the old southward push of the Chinese empire.

The unease that has befallen the North Vietnamese leadership is not entirely unfounded. It cannot, for that matter, be assuaged by the recent welter of wordy assurances by Peking's propaganda plugging unshakable solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of Indo-China.

Hanoi has noted with suspicion the tendency in Peking to view Chinese home and foreign affairs in terms of *realpolitik*. In view of the Soviet threat and American disengagement in Asia Peking's

on China's southern flank, a state that for its own safety would join forces with a power hostile to China, say the Soviet Union, forced Peking to act.

Ever since Peking has pursued a systematic policy aimed at selling up three communist States in Indo-China. Chinese propaganda accordingly emphasises the liberation struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples.

Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of State, is not for nothing now resident in Peking rather than in Hanoi.

Once Chinese Premier Chou En-lai stated that China is prepared to take part in a rerun of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China Hanoi's suspicion developed into certainty.

The extent to which Peking has changed its mind is self-evident when one recalls how insistent the Chinese leaders used to be about never negotiating in any way with the imperialists. The Paris Vietnam talks, for instance, have to this day not been given a single mention in the Chinese press.

Peking's decision to change its approach, indeed cooperate in a similar context, can only be attributed to the changes in the international situation that have since come about.

The North Vietnamese and the Vietnamese representatives in Paris well know why they felt the need to reject promptly and outright the idea of a renewal of the Geneva conference.

The reason is not only that the Vietnamese Communists fared badly at Geneva in 1954. At Moscow's insistence more than anything else the 1954 conference robbed them of the fruits of victory at Dien Bien Phu when there was next to nothing stopping them from taking over all Vietnam.



Many happy returns!

Federal Republic President Gustav Heinemann celebrated his 72nd birthday on 23 July. People from all walks of life attended the unofficial birthday party given at the Villa Hammerschmidt where Chancellor Willy Brandt toasted the President.

(Photo: dpa)

In view of the domestic situation in the United States Hanoi may well feel that a similar state of affairs again obtains. Once again there is a risk that the fruits of superhuman effort in the course of a dreadful war waged at unspeakable cost will be harvested not by Hanoi but, this time, by Peking.

There are reasons for suspecting that the Chinese Communists have an eye to the main chance. No one could, for instance, object to a new Indo-China conference being chaired not by Brissel and the Soviet Union, as in 1954, but by China and the United States, both of whom are far more directly concerned.

China and the United States could guarantee the agreements reached. The outcome would undoubtedly be in the interest of the two hitherto rival great

powers China and America. With equal certainty it would not correspond with the national ambitions cherished in Hanoi.

This fear is unmistakably apparent in the first reaction of the North Vietnamese Party newspaper to Mr. Nixon's invitation to visit Peking.

Hanoi shudders at the thought of a renaissance of China as a great power deciding the fate of the peoples of East Asia.

There can be no predicting what moves the North Vietnamese leadership will feel obliged to make in view of this prospect. The sensations of the past few days in the Far East can be expected not to be the last.

Harry Hann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 July 1971)

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Special requirements now form the basis of Chinese foreign policy.

For many years it looked as though Peking were Hanoi's most reliable ally. The sides of great store by the concept of people's liberation war. The Chinese have had a basic interest in assuring the communist cause of victory in South-East Asia and were prepared to make sacrifices to further this end too.

The situation has changed somewhat since the extension of the Vietnam war to Cambodia and Laos at the latest. The commitments of North Vietnam to the forces, indeed their dominant role in the battlefields of both countries, has been a bitter pill to swallow.

But if Peking sends a representative to the idea of a powerful united Indo-China under Hanoi's leadership emerging

China is the first communist-ruled country to follow in Yugoslavia's footsteps and seek to accredit an ambassador to the European Economic Community. "Moscow," Italian Premier Emilio Colombo commented, "will then have to give up its thirteen-year refusal to recognize the EEC."

Signor Colombo knows what he is talking about. In discussions with Italian diplomats the Chinese have expressed a desire to conclude a trade agreement with the EEC as a community rather than with individual member countries.

As an experienced member of the EEC and a convinced European the Italian Premier has grasped at the opportunity presented for the Common Market.

So far the Kremlin has refused to acknowledge the existence of a supranational Western European organization based in Brussels. Soviet ideologists would then be forced to admit that the allegedly insuperable contradictions between capitalists in Common Market countries are steadily (though with difficulty) being overcome.

But if Peking sends a representative to Brussels and the European Commission

Peking seeks to establish diplomatic contact with the EEC

The Soviet Union cannot afford to leave the Chinese to their own devices.

The outcome would be sensational. Soviet diplomats commented a year ago that economic association of Western Europe is a matter for the countries concerned.

It is now noticeable, however, that Peking's diplomats in Western Europe are welcoming the extension of the Common Market to include Britain as openly as Premier Chou En-lai whereas the Russians are either saying nothing or voicing flat and passive criticism.

In Bern recently Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev told the same old anti-EEC story. The Swiss were taken aback; the visitor apologised. "Perhaps," he said, "I put it too strongly."

In seven European capitals, Vienna, Bern, Stockholm, Helsinki, Bucharest, Budapest and Warsaw, developments are

being followed with the greatest of interest.

The four neutrals Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland would like to establish some kind of link with the EEC.

The Rumanians, Hungarians and Poles hope that their similar wishes for closer contacts with the Common Market will no longer be rejected by Moscow, once the Soviet government is forced by circumstances — the Peking angle and the realisation that the EEC is a reality — to abandon its resistance.

So far the Poles and Hungarians in particular have tried in vain to gain permission from Moscow to establish closer ties with the European Community.

In order not to have to acquiesce the Soviet Union has also placed obstacles in the way of Austrian association with the Common Market by referring to the 1955 treaty and the Austrian parliament's commitment to everlasting neutrality.

What the Poles are saying is that what the Soviet government allows the Austrian capitalists one of these days it will no longer be able to refuse its communist brethren.

Hermann Bohle

(Kölnischer Nachrichten, 24 July 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

America's relations with Europe

The untiring fight influential US Senators have fought for years to achieve a reduction in American troop strength in Europe has ideological aspects.

Not that political calculations do not have a part to play. Interests are weighed against one another, either taxes could be cut or the money made available for other purposes. At the same time the President would suffer a domestic defeat. But these are not the foundation stones of this particular political battle. They could hardly explain the missionary zeal with which it is fought.

The ideological nature of the campaign to pull US forces out of Europe is a result of the outlook of a sanguine body of politicians who now advocate as complete a withdrawal as possible by the United States from the military theatres of the world.

Oddly enough this same group of men previously devoted a similar missionary zeal to a foreign policy of intervention. Men of ideals whose foreign policy is

Britain's Labour Party's EEC doubts raise basic issues

When the Common Market was established there were supporters and opponents of the idea of a European Community in all six countries. There was a struggle between pro and contra, between rose-tinted visions of the future on one hand and jeremiads on the other. At no stage, however, did the debate appear to be as heated as it is in Britain at the moment.

The Social Democrats admittedly took their time to grow accustomed to the idea. So did the trade unions. But by the time Social Democrats formed part of the ruling coalition in Bonn and Rome and Britain's Labour government applied for membership of the Six there were visions of a socialist Europe with a different colour predominating on the map of the free part of the Continent.

Those who did not relish the idea can now breathe more easily. Harold Wilson is engaged in a piece of political tight-rope walking and appears no longer to want anything to do with Europe and Labour is in the process of mortifying itself with a truly Mediterranean passion.

For most Labourites Willy Brandt, who resolutely advocated British membership long before M. Pompidou joined the bandwagon, would no longer appear to be a comrade-in-arms but merely a German and as such someone to be viewed warily.

Pro-Market Roy Jenkins admittedly has not minced words. Unless Britain joins now, he commented, Willy Brandt will number among the losers and Herr Brandt is a key figure in the prospects of world peace.

Even for Mr Jenkins, however, one of the aims of EEC membership is to commit the Germans even more firmly to the democratic West. Thus this country remains a political plaything for many leading politicians even within the European Community.

This brings us back to one of the longest-standing questions of them all. To what end is Europe to unite or be united? In the course of foreign policy consultations inaugurated by the Six with the Middle East mainly in mind there would be no harm in openly debating this fundamental issue.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1971)

designed to achieve ethical rather than merely realistic aims are, as Europe has known since the days of Woodrow Wilson, mainly to be found among the ranks of the Democratic Party, which is now in opposition to President Nixon.

Just after the war, in the shadow of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the expectation that victory over Hitler and the establishment of the United Nations heralded an era of peace and democracy all over the world, it was felt to be morally incumbent on an and a matter of course for the United States to establish and help to stabilise the supremacy of Western ideals all over the globe.

During the Cold War there appeared to be no doubt as to the justification of America's role as the vanguard of the free world against Communism.

It took the war in Vietnam, the first military commitment ever that the United States was unable to bring to a successful conclusion, to bring about a change in the political conviction that America is duty bound to police the world.

It is no longer felt to be a matter of course that American military must if needs be provided to guarantee the freedom, security and prosperity of other countries.

America has had enough of international commitments and this widespread feeling exists independently of the stated reasons why the United States ought to withdraw its troops from Europe.

Europe, it is said, could defend itself or at least make a greater contribution to its own defence than at present. America cannot be expected to bear the brunt at the expense of its own social progress when its allies in Europe have themselves grown prosperous under America's wing.

Strangely enough this argument has remained unanswered for years even though its superficiality is easily proven. It is, of course, not enough to point out that the GIs on the Elba are defending not only this country and Western Europe but also themselves. Nor is it sufficient to add that this country at least by virtue of the offset agreement on foreign exchange costs of stationing

America's allies are to provide the political infrastructure for US investments but a direct guarantee for the political infrastructure is no longer to be provided.

This will not do. Power without a mandate may be a possibility. A mandate without power is not.

Johannes Gross

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 July 1971)

Bonn and Libya agree to differ

In talks with Libyan Deputy Premier Abdessalam Djalud on 20 July Chancellor Willy Brandt emphasised that in his view a just peace in the Middle East can be concluded only on the basis of recognition of the right of all peoples to existence and security.

Djalud is also the Minister of Economic Affairs, Production and Development of his country, which has a population of only a million and a half but is swimming in oil and money.

In the current year of account the revolutionary junta, radically Arab in political alignment, have allocated £300 million for industrial development.

The Deputy Premier stated his country's immediate aims to be liquefaction of Libya's ample reserves of natural gas and the development of a petrochemical industry.

In the course of talks in Bonn with Foreign and Finance Ministry experts and Dr. Eppler, the Minister responsible for development aid, Djalud expressed a desire for intensification of cooperation

American troops here provides susceptible US exports with a powerful shot in the arm.

There are other reasons altogether that prove the point. The United States, for instance, is not alone in having taken on commitments that Europa itself could manage. In development aid, say, the reverse is the case.

The UN guideline for development aid on the part of industrialised countries is one per cent of GNP. America spends only half a per cent of GNP on development aid, the Common Market countries more than a full per cent.

Another reason follows on from a comparison between the Eastern and Western military alliances. In both instances the leading powers bear a disproportionate share of the burden of defence costs, the Soviet Union in comparison a good deal more than the United States.

It may, of course, be argued that the Soviet Union has every reason for so doing since not the least important function of the Red Army is to ensure the internal stability of the Eastern Bloc.

Yet this sidesteps the political core of the comparison, which serves merely to bear out yet again the historic fact that a hegemonial role and imperial claims must be backed by power-political presence.

The influential group that would like America to withdraw from its world commitments are putting their country in a dubious position. The United States would appear to want to retain the perquisites of leadership while abandoning the obligations.

US troops are to be withdrawn but America is to retain supreme command. America's allies in Europe are to spend more on defence but not on nuclear weapons, which are an indispensable part of effective self-defence.

Detente and disarmament are to take place but to be negotiated not by the allies but by the two superpowers on everyone else's behalf.

American military presence in Europe is to be reduced but there is to be no scaling-down of the highly profitable economic presence.

America's allies are to provide the political infrastructure for US investments but a direct guarantee for the political infrastructure is no longer to be provided.

This will not do. Power without a mandate may be a possibility. A mandate without power is not.

Johannes Gross

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 July 1971)

with this country, which is Libya's largest single customer.

The Libyans would also like to secure cooperation in their projected industrial development. This is less a matter of money than one of technological and economic know-how.

Specifically Libya would like, in addition to cooperation with Federal Republic industry, assistance from the Bonn Federal government in the training of Libyan specialists, the drafting of an economic structural programme and the supply of specialists to prepare the way for the exploitation of natural gas reserves in particular.

At a press conference held to mark the conclusion of his two-day visit Djalud again underscored his government's hard line on the Palestine question. He frankly admitted that even after his talks in Bonn profound differences of opinion remained.

He also noted that this country has requested him to assist in bringing about a return to normal in relations between Bonn and the Arab countries.

(Die Welt, 21 July 1971)

Paris and Peking remain on good terms

France will retain an important role in the new Chinese diplomatic offensive, Paris feels, following a visit to Peking by French parliamentary delegation. Premier Chou En-lai finally accepted the French offer, made last summer, of reciprocal visit by a Chinese delegation, which will probably arrive in Paris sometime before 11 October.

Should the delegation be headed by Deputy Premier Lee Hsien-shan, as well informed observers in Paris suspect, it will only go to confirm the impact attached by Peking to good relations with France.

Premier Chou, incidentally, praised the French delegation an increase in

Kleiner Nachrichten

trade. At present France is only sixth on the list of exporters to China. In French goods are to be given preferential treatment provided they equal those of Western competitors in quality.

The intensification of ties between the two countries is to be underlined by the visit to Paris of two Chinese revolutionary ballet companies and a large-scale exhibition of Chinese art.

This autumn Paris will be the scene of major diplomatic exchanges. It may be known which members of the Politburo will be coming or whether their first visit will be prior to or after the Chinese visit but the Soviet leaders will certainly be paying Paris a visit.

It now also appears likely that Polish leader Edward Gierak will visit in French capital in September and French Foreign and Finance Ministers Mitterrand and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to visit Budapest, also in September.

French diplomats are evidently trying a point of intensifying relations with communist countries. Contacts between Washington and Peking, it is again, conjure visions of an Asian Yalta and a permanent division of zones of influence among the three great powers.

In view of the expected redistribution of weight among the three world powers a reappraisal of France's policy of maintaining independence is called for, according to sources close to the Quai d'Orsay.

France may have been a pacemaker among Western countries in according China full diplomatic recognition but no longer appears fully able on its own to reap the harvest it has sown.

It is cautiously hinted that political cooperation within the larger Common Market must continue along the existing lines of France's policy of maintaining independence.

Hans Bartsch

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 21 July 1971)

The German Tribune

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

Problem of integrating West Berlin into the EEC remains unsolved

Berlin is now expressly part of the European Economic Community, the West Berlin Office of Justice press office recently claimed triumphantly, citing as its evidence the judgment of the European Court.

The supreme EEC court, the highest legal authority for dealing with all disputes arising from the treaties governing the Community and the regulations and guidelines affecting the Community, had settled a dispute between Berlin importers and customs officials.

The great divide is widened by SED conference

It began with the introduction of the foreign rate in postal and telephone communications between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic. It continued with the disbandment of the State Secretariat for West German Affairs.

The demarcation of the GDR from the FRG that was decided upon at the eighth party political conference of the Socialist Unity Party is being put into practice from an administrative point of view as well.

The newly introduced measures heard back to the eighth party political conference at which the process of division of Germany was pushed so far that not only two German States, but now also two German nations exist.

"In contrast to the Federal Republic," it says in the minutes of the party conference, "where a bourgeois nation continues to exist, here in the German Democratic Republic we are developing a socialist German State into a socialist nation."

With this statement we saw the end not only of the old inland postal tariffs between West and East Germany but also of the political foundations for the preservation of certain institutions that kept up contacts with the Federal Republic, and which had their roots in the continuance of the German nation as one nation.

One of these was the State Secretariat for West German Affairs. This was founded in 1965 as the State Secretariat for German Affairs. Questions and received its new name in 1967 when the Grand Coalition began to steer towards talks with the GDR. In the preparatory stages a State Secretary subordinate to the Federal Chancellor was made available for this purpose.

A description of the duties of the State Secretariat, published in 1970 in East Berlin, officially stated that it was designed to bring about a good relationship with the Federal Republic and "to give political and moral help to those peace-loving and democratic forces in the West German Federal Republic to carry out the agreements made in the Potsdam agreement of 1945."

The reference to Potsdam underlined the continued existence of one nation and involved an appeal to the Germans to unite as one German State.

All these concepts are being revised now. From this point of view the announcements at the eighth party political conference about the demarcation of the two Germanies was not simply ideological wordplay, but thoroughly practical pointers to future political activity.

Rudolf Märker
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 18 July 1971)

It was a legal battle about an EEC take-off for the sugar content of "morello cherries in brandy" - 75 containers of them that had been imported from Yugoslavia - and which threw up basic differences of opinion about the relationship between West Berlin and the Common Market.

As far as we know not even the Soviet Union which considers Berlin "a territory with a special political status" had expressly fought out the question of Berlin's membership or otherwise of the EEC and Eratom.

In both the Rome treaties there is not one mention of Berlin. It is somewhat more interesting from the legal point of view that at the signing of the treaties on 25 March 1957 not even France in its position as one of the three Western occupying powers raised any objections when the Bonn government of the day announced that when it came to ratification of the treaties it would state that "the treaties apply also to the state of Berlin".

With exaggerated perception of nuances it was possible to construe from this that Paris had recognised the status of West Berlin as a state within the Federal Republic although the special declaration of the then Federal government could have been interpreted by a roundabout route that West Berlin was not a normal state (Land) of the Federal Republic.

From the tacit recognition of East Berlin as part of the Federal Republic and the virtual recognition that must needs come from Britain's entry application - for London has basically accepted the treaties with all their legal implications - the Bonn government could put forward the position of two Western powers within the framework of four-power negotiations on Berlin which would capsize the all too far-reaching demands by

the East Bloc for Bonn to surrender legal rights in Berlin.

The alternative is far a conclusion leading to a Berlin agreement which comes out in favour giving up this position. Possibly there are those in the press centre at the Berlin Office of Justice who want to re-awaken memories of these factors in favour of the divided city.

Certainly it is possible to go a step further. In a joint declaration by the EEC partner countries the Land Berlin is expressly mentioned in connection with the conditions of aid in the EEC treaty article 92 along with those "border territories" as a part of those areas mentioned in paragraph 2c "affected by the division of Germany".

Again France and presumably Great Britain have indirectly confirmed that West Berlin belongs to the Federal Republic for - quite independent of the Bonn government's declaration - the EEC treaty states in article 227 "this treaty applies to . . . the Federal Republic of Germany", whereas in article 198 of the Eratom treaty it states, "Inasmuch as no other decision is taken the provisions of this treaty apply to European sovereign areas of member states as well as the sovereign areas outside Europe that are subject to them."

For the addition confusion of lawyers there is yet another "joint declaration" of the governments affected by the treaty in the Euratom treaty that states that "with regard to the special position of Berlin and its need for support by the free world in the desire to support its ties with the population of Berlin" the EEC countries are willing to provide their good services in order to ameliorate the economic and social conditions in Berlin.

The formulation of these words again does not give a clear legally-based idea of Berlin's position, since it is the city's

Bonn moves towards the idea of 'treaties' with East Berlin

Another matter that is being tackled is an improvement in clearing procedures. These are the problems that should be cleared up under the general heading of an improvement to traffic between the two Germanies.

But Bonn is working towards a second treaty with the GDR to clear up once and for all the nature of the relationship between the two States. This could, Bonn considers, lead nearer to a normalisation of relationships and the opening up of economic competitiveness between the two Germanies as well as cultural exchanges and the arrangement of sporting events.

Bonn has been following with great interest the statements made by leading Socialist Unity Party officials who have stated that even East Berlin is not so adamant any more about recognition of the GDR within international law being a prerequisite for contractual arrangements between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

They are now speaking of treaties "on a basis of international law". This expression is matched by Bonn's formulation of the specific qualities of inter-German relationships.

Ambassadors of the Four Powers have, we now hear, reached agreement on how

economic and social conditions only that are mentioned. The formulation of the words indeed also shows how the politics surrounding Berlin have changed since 1957.

Even if it is considered reasonable for the Bonn government to refuse to clutch at the straw of legal nuances in the wake of the four-power negotiations on Berlin in the face of its Western allies and above all its old EEC partner France and new EEC ally Great Britain, certain minimum demands can be drawn from the uncontested EEC membership of West Berlin, when it comes to the question of free access to West Berlin.

As partners bound by the treaty Paris and in future London cannot accept seriously any hindrance to the free transit of passengers and freight and the rest of the Community.

Moreover the question of representation of West Berlin by the Federal Republic to the outside world is not totally irrelevant.

In the event that Bonn and the three Western powers accept that West Berlin shall be regarded as a special political unit outside the Federal Republic in order to bring the haggling to a close - and Berlin's acquire separate citizenship - then the last link with and economic support for the city would be paragraph 4 of article 227 of the EEC treaty since:

"The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to European territories for whose external relations a Member State is responsible." The two-million strong city of Berlin would then be categorised in the same pigeonhole as the principality of Monaco and the Republic of San Marino, but would have no actual rights of franchise in Community decisions, although the 350,000-strong Grand Duchy of Luxembourg would.

If it is true that Chancellor Willy Brandt along with President Georges Pompidou and Prime Minister Edward Heath has a political extension of the Community in mind they will have to consider whether West Berlin, the population of which is not much less than Denmark's, Eire's or Norway's, really can remain an indirect EEC member with no voting rights.

Erich Häuser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 July 1971)

a solution of the Berlin Problem should be built up. Their discussions in the near future should centre on complex questions of the presence of Federal agencies in the divided city and the Soviet request for the setting up of a consulate-general in West Berlin.

We have been assured that the West would make its agreement dependant upon the extent of the effectiveness of such a consulate.

It is not of any importance whether the Soviet embassy in East Berlin, their mission on the Rhine or the Foreign Ministry in Moscow even controls this consulate-general.

The West in its turn demanded that there should be strict limitations on the staffing of the consulate and there should be a guarantee in the treaty that this would in no way be considered as a Soviet link with the West Berlin senate.

The apparent effect of such a consulate as leading to a Four-Power status for West Berlin can be scotched, according to political circles in Bonn; by pointing out that not only are visas required for West Berlin, but also for people from the Federal Republic who stay in Berlin, and vice versa, the Soviet consulate in Rostock would have to make out visas for West Berlin.

Reports from Bonn say that it is no longer so certain that the Americans have rejected the idea of a Soviet consulate with the functions described. The Americans have apparently not finished thinking about their security preparations.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July 1971)

GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary State Secretaries want ministerial status



Wolfram Dorn of the Interior Ministry

Should parliamentary State secretaries become a Vice-Minister or Deputy Minister? Should they be able to take their minister's seat and vote in the cabinet when they are standing in for him?

When the Minister is absent should parliamentary State secretaries have the right to give instructions to everyone in the Ministry, even the State secretaries who are the highest officials in the Ministry?

These are questions with which the Bonn government will soon be busy itself if the proposal drawn up by the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, Wolfram Dorn, concerning the status of parliamentary State secretaries is considered ripe for discussion in the Cabinet.

Dorn and the others are giving a great deal of thought to status, far more thought than the Bundestag gave five years ago, when it decided that alongside the traditional permanent State secretaries there should also be parliamentary State secretaries.

The Bundestag simply described their function in these words: "The Parliamentary State Secretary will serve to give support to the Cabinet Minister."

In the days of the Grand Coalition (CDU/CSU with SPD) six major ministries required this support for their minister. The Parliamentary State Secretary in the Chancellor's Office was a special case.

In the present coalition (SPD/FDP) every ministry has its parliamentary State secretary. At the change of government the number of "parliamentaries" doubled.

But what exact role they should play in conjunction with their minister has never been clearly specified.

Everybody knows that the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Defence Ministry, Willi Barkhan, is the right-hand man of his Minister Helmut Schmidt.

But Schmidt and Barkhan are friends and a friendship of this kind cannot be a general rule in the relationship between a minister and his parliamentary State secretary.

No one would call Economic Affairs cum Finance Minister Karl Schiller and his Parliamentary State Secretary Philip Rosenthal, nor could Education Minister Hans Leussink and his Parliamentary

Frankfurter Allgemeine

State Secretary Klaus von Dohnanyi is called buddies.

Transport Minister Georg Leber and his "Parliamentary" Holger Börner agree in general on the course their party should take. But Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn and his Parliamentary State Secretary Alfons Bayerl are not always in complete harmony.

It has not yet been clearly shown how Professor Karl Schiller, who has newly taken over the Finance Ministry, will get on with that Ministry's Parliamentary State Secretary, Bundestag member Hans Hermsdorf. The relationship between ministers and the parliamentary State secretaries supporting them come in all shades of the rainbow and the relationship between permanent State secretaries and parliamentary State secretaries is always in doubt.

The tension between the two kinds of State secretary is unavoidable. The permanent State secretaries are quite ready to allow their parliamentary colleagues to speak in the Bundestag at Question Time in the place of their minister.

But they react strongly to the idea that in the name of the minister a parliamentary State secretary is their senior in the ministry.

It is difficult to imagine State Secretary Frank in the Foreign Office playing second fiddle to Parliamentary State Secretary Moersch or the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Chancellor's Office, Katharina Focke, as the senior of State Secretary Egon Bahr.

There is a legal hurdle for the parliamentary State secretaries to mount before they have their way. According to the provisions of Basic Law "the Federal government shall consist of the Chancellor



Holger Börner (left) of the Transport Ministry and Alfons Bayerl of the Justice Ministry. (Photos: Bundesbildstelle 4, Archiv)

and Cabinet Ministers" and only one minister in the Cabinet can have the right to vote.

So to date the only person who has been able to represent a minister in the Cabinet has been another minister. It will require an amendment to Basic Law for parliamentary State secretaries to have the right to vote in proxy of their minister.



Willi Barkhan of the Defence Ministry and Katharina Focke of the Chancellor's Office

However the permanent State secretaries fear that the Bundestag will not raise objections to such elevation of the parliamentaries. Whenever the expression junior minister is used many members of the Bundestag nod their approval.

They consider that parliamentary State secretaries should be trained at special schools for ministers following the lines of Gerhard Jahn and Ernst Benda, who were Parliamentary State Secretaries in the Ministries which they later headed.

These examples show that parliamentary State secretaries who are "minister material" do not have to go through the stage of being deputy minister before heading a ministry.

If this status, however, makes the parliamentary State secretary in any case into a "junior minister," a minister-candidate, this can make the relationship between the minister and his junior so fraught with difficulties as the relationship between a parliamentary and a permanent State secretary.

The co-existence of the two types of State secretary has developed in a highly individual manner as a result of the tensions.

In the Defence Ministry the Parliamen-



Alfons Bayerl of the Justice Ministry

Ministry has with his Minister Georg Leber. There were corresponding sequences for his status in the Bundestag.

Other State secretaries are made masters of certain expert spheres. Katharina Focke at the Chancellor's Office responsible for European affairs.

The Parliamentary State Secretary in the Economic Affairs Ministry, Philip Rosenthal, often goes his own way branching off from the line taken by the Minister, Professor Karl Schiller and the Permanent State Secretary, Johann Baptist Schöllhorn.

Many of the "parliamentaries" approximate to the position of the minister, while others are more outsiders in their ministry and the types of State secretary arrange their affairs according to their relationship to their minister and their own personality.

The fact that the parliamentary State secretaries now want to ascribe to themselves the official authority of the position of vice-minister shows that they are not content with the present state of affairs. But the permanent State secretaries are not going to be happy with the new role the "parliamentaries" want to assume, especially those who are strong personalities.

Some of them, including Frank and Schöllhorn have said that there will be consequences if they are subordinated to their parliamentary colleagues.

It is clear that if the "parliamentaries" have their way and accede to ministerial status they will, like ministers, have to renounce all other professional activities.

The originators of the legislation governing parliamentary State secretaries, Gerhard Jahn and Ernst Benda, both lawyers themselves, placed great value on the fact that State secretaries, like all members of the Bundestag, would be able to compare in their professional capacity since they were not ministers.

The argument in favour of this was that unlike permanent State secretaries the "parliamentaries" were not entitled to pension.

Philip Rosenthal, for instance, had demanded for himself and his colleagues that they should be able to work in industry as well as in the ministry. But the Minister of Finance, Karl Schiller, had not voluntarily resigned from the management of his company.

If the parliamentaries are to become temporary ministers in the absence of their ministers the ban on outside professions must apply to them and in the end they will become eligible for a ministerial pension after two years in office.

Are vice ministers, therefore, like ministers to become eligible for a pension after two years in office?

Alfred Rupp (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1971)



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LABOUR AFFAIRS

Mixed feelings about the four-day-week

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Chlöe Dobberstein has a snub nose, is eighteen years old and spends ten hours a day at a conveyor belt.

She also spends most of the week wondering how she is going to spend her next mini-holiday. At Schwartau, near Lübeck, she has three successive days a week to devote to her hobbies ("I am an enthusiastic mini-golfer...").

For the past month Sabine has been one of the 450 or so workers in three West German factories who work a four-day week.

In this she has the edge on the 55 per cent of workers under thirty who according to an Allensbach poll would also like to take a long weekend.

Jam Jai tap controller Sabine, whose parents are particularly pleased at this extra day off work ("I have seven brothers and sisters at home," she says), owes this privilege to the Americans and a full-page advertisement in the *Lübecker Nachrichten* of 16 May.

Kyanize Paints of Everett, near Boston, launched a four-day week experiment in 1968, since when at least a hundred other American firms, among them such well-known names as Gulf Oil and Reader's Digest, employing roughly 20,000 workers have followed suit.

On the basis of increased production of up to thirty per cent on the other side of the Atlantic an American subsidiary in this country, Europan of Geretsried, near Munich, started on 1 November 1970, the initiative of managing director Heinz Coehms, to manufacture its refrigerator seals working a four-day week.

Hegema, a small Bremen firm of mechanical engineers, followed suit and were soon joined by Schwartau, manufacturers of jam, sweets and marzipan, employing 1,100 people.

Thirty-two-year-old managing director Axel Oetker, a nephew of the Bielefeld black-and-white magnate, and production manager Dr Klaus Lietz, 51, decided to give the idea a try on 10 May last.

A number of vacancies could just not be filled in Bad Schwartau with the usual working conditions. It is a small town and much of the labour force has to be recruited from surrounding country areas.

In newspaper advertisements prospective workers were offered more leisure time for their hobbies and families and

many students and schoolboys and girls are having their hopes of earning additional money over the summer holidays dashed this year. A survey of wage labour exchanges indicates that factory is less keen than in the past to employ seasonal labour even though the demand for summer jobs on the part of students and schoolboys and girls has greatly increased.

The main reason for the slump in summer holiday jobs is, according to the Federal Labour Institute in Nuremberg, that many firms are working with the red rather than with additional labour in view of the general economic situation.

What is more, more firms than in the past have gone over to works holidays. A number of firms are also less keen on the idea of employing auxiliary labour because they claim to have fared badly in the past because student workers have proved to be trouble-makers.

The slump is particularly apparent in Frankfurt and the south of the country, where so far a mere 286 students and schoolboys and girls have been found jobs. In the 1970 holiday season a total of 3,000 vacancies were filled.

In Berlin too the problem is proving

given the choice between normal working hours and an early shift giving them more free time in the afternoon and a ten-hour day, four-day week on full pay.

In next to no time the first seventy vacancies to be filled in this way were snapped up. A mechanic wrote from the Allgau area of Southern Germany to say that he would sell his house and come to Lübeck on the spot. His application was rejected. We are, Schwartau replied, only at the experimental stage.

There is every reason to be satisfied with progress so far. The lone mechanic is not on his own. His enthusiasm is shared by many of the staff, the works council (in a spot poll half the staff approved of the four-day week) and above all the enterprising management.

At Geretsried administrative director Kreckow of Europan talks in terms of nothing but encouraging experiences and Schwartau too stress that so far the experiment has proved a great success.

The reason why is obvious enough. In addition to an improved atmosphere at work, Europan report, after six months on a four-day week, an increase in production of ten to twelve per cent. And vacancies are a thing of the past.

With so much satisfaction on both sides (so far not one of the Schwartau four-day weekers has opted to return to the old system) it is surprising that this revolutionary change is so controversial.

It is easy enough to understand why employers are not keen on the idea. In Schleswig-Holstein they build it against Oetker that he had not informed them of his plans beforehand.

Many major firms are not yet in a position to change over to a four-day week and they are not keen on the idea of attractive outsiders such as Schwartau, who have a variety of production lines going and are thus able to offer a choice of working hours, snapping up available labour.

Not to mention the justified suspicions many employers have that the four-day week will, in the final analysis, amount to a reduction in working hours.

This is an idea that is unlikely to appeal to employers anywhere and Schwartau feel they made a tactical mistake in advertising a 39-hour week. "We could just as easily have talked in terms of a forty-hour week including breaks."

Labour is none too keen on the four-day week as yet for other reasons too. Metalworkers' union leader Otto

Brenner feels it to be "out of the question until the introduction of a 35-hour week" and Wilhelm Rothe of Bavaria comments that "the spreading of the present forty hours over four working days is unacceptable for the trade unions for health reasons."

They are both staunchly opposed to the innovation yet it was the unions who originally campaigned for a five-day week with the slogan "On Saturdays Daddy belongs to me."

Dr Germanus Linz, leader of the Association of Trade Union Doctors, is afraid that health will go by the board and Dr Max Thür, a fellow-doctor and official of the Bavarian Ministry of Labour, reports in a survey that the four-day week is "solely in the employer's interest. The employee has to work for it."

Scepticism is rife at the Bavarian Ministry of Labour, which has, when all is said and done, itself introduced staggered working hours.

At a regional conference held recently for the express purpose of discussing the four-day week Alois Kohlbeck of the Ministry warned that a working day of more than eight hours in conjunction with "the prior stress of environmental influences" amounted to a health hazard.

At the same time the 1938 working hours regulations by which he is bound do not provide him with the slightest opportunity of intervening to stop the trend.

Experience so far has yet to prove that no health hazards are involved. Dr Oetker of Schwartau admittedly feels that the unions are objecting mainly because they do not like to be outdone by the management and notes that if anything fewer working hours have been lost because of sickness at Schwartau since the change-over.

On the other hand many workers, especially in the summer months, do voluntary overtime on Fridays. When this is borne in mind it is easier to see why there are warnings that too many inroads are being made on leisure time.

There can certainly be no doubt that the new working week involves a complete rethink about leisure time. The works do little in the way of helping their staff use their leisure time, least of all foreign labour.

"We suspect that the Turks work in the docks over the weekend," one head of department at Schwartau comments.

Turkish labourers are not, for that matter, the material of which production manager Lietz expects a boost in production in anticipation of the long weekend.

Otto Gerhard, the oldest member of staff working a four-day week, is more of the kind of man the management have in mind. "When I go off for the weekend," he says, "I no longer get back home tired out. With three days off you can take your time and the autobahns are virtually unused on Fridays."

Herbert Riehl-Heyse (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 July 1971)

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Herbert Riehl-Heyse (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 July 1971)

Labour court confirms legality of industrial action

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Industrial action is a legal institution for resolving industrial conflict. According to the supreme court of the Federal Labour Court strikes and lockouts continue to be undesirable but are to be accepted. The new ruling of 21 April 1971 contrasts with the earlier ruling of 25 January 1955.

This is the gist of the paper on industrial action delivered to the Labour Law Association in Cologne by Professor Gerhard Müller, president of the Federal Labour Court.

In addition to approving of industrial action the Federal Labour Court has developed the principle of relativity. In contrast with legal principles dating from the eighteenth century that were current, say, forty years ago there can no longer be talk of absolute rights. In a industrial society rights of the community as a whole must also be borne in mind.

Industrial action as a legal institution involves not only the two sides of industry but also other parties and society as a whole. In his personal opinion, Professor Müller adds, the principle of relativity was of even greater consequence for case law.

Industrial action must, he feels, be fair and taken only after all other means of settling disputes have been exhausted. Similarly, full production must be resumed as soon as conflict has been resolved.

Strikes and lockouts in sympathy, he maintained, are also legal. So, he continued, are lockouts by individual firms. Firms are entitled to stage a lockout without first consulting the employers' association.

Professor Müller stressed that he was not prepared to commit himself on whether or not unions must hold a prior ballot at regional or works level before strikes or other measures could be considered legal. If the one is accepted, he added, the other must too, or so a well-known legal adage had it.

Labour courts must now develop further practical applications of the principle of relativity. It could be that wage agreements ought by law to include a mediation agreement or lengthy strikes be brought to a mandatory conclusion.

Professor Müller added that in labour struggles swift and sudden action need not necessarily be considered illegal.

He also emphasised the intentional dual nature of labour law. On the one hand the protection of the socially weaker party must be intensified by, say, providing additional safeguards against the sack.

On the other the socially weak must be allowed to join forces so as to gain the strength needed to assert themselves against the stronger party — the employers' federations or the individual employers.

In a free democracy industrial action is, he feels, the appropriate means of resolving conflicts. This presupposes that strikes must not be aimed at changing the social set-up as this would amount to calling the entire system into question.

The ban on strikes in the Soviet system was, he considered, equally legal since the workers are there considered to own the means of production and Soviet law was bound to protect this system.

Order in itself does not constitute a police state, the Professor concluded. "Suicide must always be disapproved of," he noted. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 July 1971)

Fewer holiday jobs for students and schoolboys

This June a mere 12,400 job-seekers in the Federal Republic and West Berlin were found holiday jobs by the labour exchanges. In June last year the number of vacancies filled was 13,800.

The only applicants with good prospects are skilled labourers, particularly girl students with good typist and shorthand.

The slump is particularly apparent in Frankfurt and the south of the country, where so far a mere 286 students and schoolboys and girls have been found jobs. In the 1970 holiday season a total of 3,000 vacancies were filled.

In Berlin too the problem is proving

(Die Welt, 13 July 1971)

■ THE DANCE

Rhineland ballet festival surprises the terpsichorean pundits

For a few weeks the Rhineland or more precisely Düsseldorf, Cologne and Wuppertal, enjoyed something that could have been called a ballet festival, broken up only by most welcome pauses for breath.

The sole reason why this festival did not achieve the fame it deserved was that there was a complete lack of cooperation between the cities involved. Otherwise this summer the Rhineland could have seen the most varied and contrasted ballet festival of the whole world.

The trouble was that no one in Cologne knew much about what was happening in Düsseldorf and no one in other cities in this area was much better informed.

Even today there are many ballet enthusiasts in the Rhineland who have no idea what was going on at the other ballet performances. It was the ballet festival that officially never was.

Taking part were not only the three great opera-ballet companies of Düsseldorf, Cologne and Wuppertal with the programmes on their repertoire and new premieres, but also for example the Folkwang Ballet, Essen, that shared the accolades of a highly interesting evening's ballet with the Wuppertal company.

A work that the Wuppertal ballet had specially commissioned from Günther Becker was performed two times consecutively interpreted by different choreographers and their ensembles.

Guest corps de ballet were the American Harkness Ballet, the American Classical (alias Niagara Frontiers) Ballet with Rudolf Nureyev as the star dancer and a group of dancers from the Viennese Staatsoper ballet.

We should not forget that Cologne included its international summer academy of dance in this unofficial festival which was, this year, held for the fifteenth time. This anniversary was celebrated with an exceptionally skilled choreographic competition in which there was only one technical hitch. The jury made up of VIPs from the ballet world under the chairmanship of Glen Tetley, made bad judgments—undeniably so!

The Wuppertal enterprise became involved in an interesting antithesis. On the one hand there was the "episodes" sequence, solid craftsmanship, not without inspiration, appearing exceedingly progressive both in its material and the way it used its means, but basically stuck in the Balanchineque theatre-ballet world: Ivan Sertic with his Wuppertal ballet—the self-set theme: the dependence of Man on a power machine, his attempts to free himself and his failure to do so.

On the other hand a production that set out consistently and with one hundred per cent success to produce a terpsichorean anti-aestheticism: Pina Bausch with the Essen Folkwang Ballet in her athematic Modern-Dance version with spastic movements which was reminiscent of a *La Sylphide* ballet.

Becker's twenty-four minute music for a group of solists with contact microphones, amplifiers, electric modulation equipment and loudspeakers, called simply *Aktionen für Tänzer* gave both interpretations and audibly inspired background of sound.

What this proved was the complete incompatibility of the aesthetic standpoints of Sertic and Bausch.

The audience left the theatre in some

what of a dither. But on what other occasion can this be claimed of a ballet? Wuppertal demonstrated that patent recipes for ballet are no longer possible today.

The new Düsseldorf ballet programme was on a similar although qualitatively disproportionately higher level. It offered three ballets with a starkly differing choreographic handwriting: Balanchine's *Apollo*, Erich Walter's *Piano Concerto No 2 in E Major* (by Carl Maria von Weber) and Hans van Manen's *Keep Going* (danced to Berio's *Sinfonia* reproduced on tape).

The speciality of the evening is its programme and the choreographic quality. Members of the audience who have choreographic fixations will only be partly satisfied this time by the Erich Walter and Hans van Manen creations.

The programme: Three ballets with male lead dancers that are presented by women with three differing approaches. Balanchine's *Apollo* immediately after its conception throws itself to the preceptor of the three muses Calliope, Polyhymnia and Terpsichore and after successful instruction moves on to Olympus—a ballet about pedagogic Eros.

Erich Walter's nameless hero, a man, breaks into a nocturnal Amazon-Willis world with grotesque Hoffmannesque characteristics which gains power over him, crushes his spirit and like those before him enslaves him. It is a ballet of black romanticism about the enslaving of Man by the Sexus, like a nocturnal afterthought to *Giselle*.

Van Manen's men on the other hand is more successful in extricating himself from the erotic tangle with a partner—he goes wandering but cannot renounce womankind completely and at the end weaves for himself a new, shyly passionless relationship which we realise from the outset is of a temporal nature.

Like Berio's his ballet works with nostalgically alienated quotations from ballet's history in its third part. Van Manen also speaks of "a ballet within a ballet". And his ballet must be understood as a contribution towards the Men's Liberation Movement.

The casting in Düsseldorf has great strength with Paolo Bortoluzzi as Apollo, Falco Capiste in the Erich Walter ballet and Peter Breuer in van Manen's. This demonstrates the great impression made by the Düsseldorf-Duisburg company and its power.

It would be hard to mention any other ballet programme in several parts in the

1970-1971 season with such a pronounced and integrated set of themes.

The guest performance in Düsseldorf of the American Classical Ballet in the new Philips Halle which is designed for mass audiences, introduces us to a company which was already reported about at great length in this country after the Böblingen guest performance.

This company, which typically has no choreography in its repertoire dating from any time after 1945, is, so it appears, a particularly curious fruit of the American Regional Ballet Movement with its exaggerated balletic ambitions.

Unlike the American Classical Ballet the Harkness Ballet which is on a flying visit to Cologne and Wetzlar concentrates exclusively on contemporary choreography. This ballet company which once again thanks its existence to its private ambitions suffers from an unerring flair for becoming involved with choreographic mediocrity.

What we saw in Cologne of choreography by Ben Stevenson, Job Sanders and Brian Macdonald was at least achieved with similar excellence by the contributions of the latest Cologne dancer forum programme with new works by Jürg Burth, Groy Verdon and Holmut Baumann, in fact for the most part they excelled.

All attack, ferocity and verve of the very young Americans which is offered as a kind of conglomerate of dancers putting its power crudely on show, not without a certain arrogance, cannot find us into thinking that the Harkness Ballet Company is clear in its mind over what it is setting out to do, its *raison d'être* and its aims.

On the other hand the Cologne dance forum evening marks a decided step forward in the really difficult process for a ballet company of discovering itself and realising what it is.

The company is beginning slowly to take shape. It is having the courage to re-work earlier works such as Baumann's witty production of Tardieu's *Die Sonate und die drei Herren* (The sonata and the



A scene from *Aktionen für Tänzer* by the Wuppertal ballet (Photo: Kurt Seidel)

three gentlemen), a prime example of choreographic theatre of the absurd.

This appears to lead the way along the gradual process of crystallisation of a repertoire.

We made the startling discovery that the new works presented here not always lie in the majority of cases gain quality in the later repetitions.

Recent examples of this are Christopher Bruce's *Wings* and Jochen Ullrich's *Lewis C.*, but also Gray Verdon's *Chloris*. In the performances of these works understanding was enhanced by a great degree of broadmindedness than at the premiere.

If the Cologne dance forum comes to succeed in keeping up this process of qualification this most unique of Federal Republic companies has the most promising prospects for the future.

Today already it undoubtedly provides the most impressive forum for progressive choreography in this country.

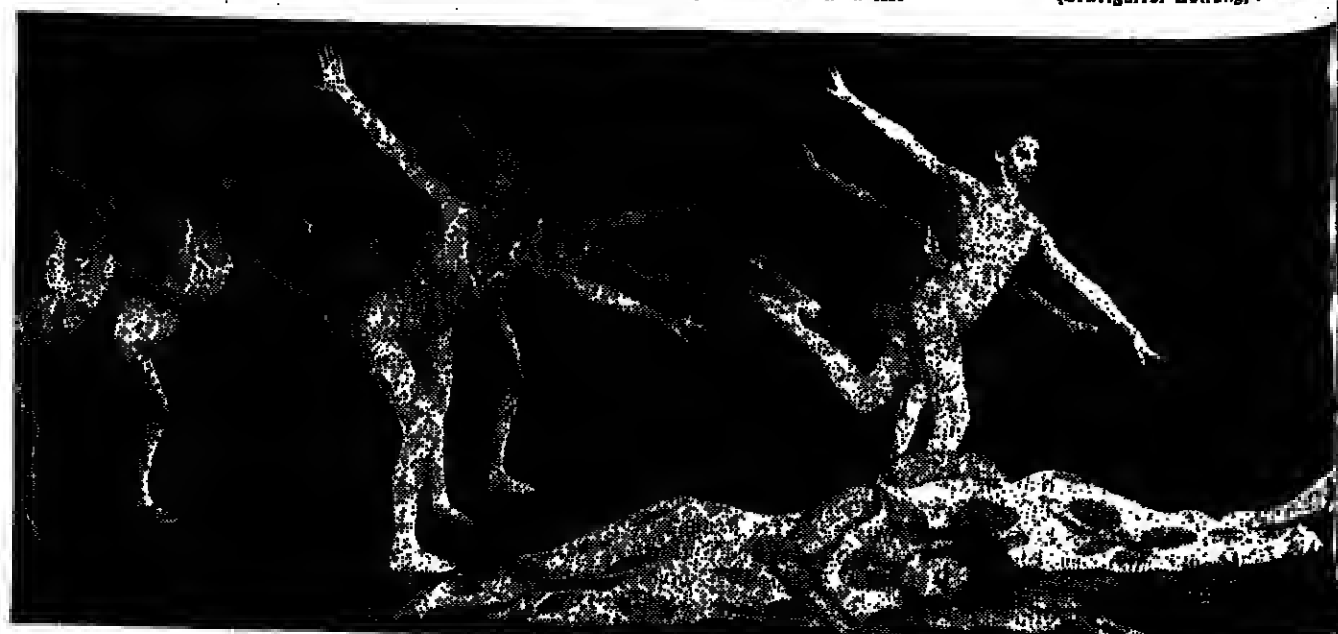
On the evening after the last performance of the dance forum in this season the fourth Cologne competition for young choreographers began.

It showed how everywhere—including the East Bloc countries—Modern Dance is on a triumphal march.

This summer of 1971 Cologne has shown the ballet world for the first time that it can act as a kind of barometer of the state of consciousness of young international choreography.

The vital powers of regeneration of the cathedral city in the sphere of dance seem to be far from exhausted.

Horst Kögler
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 July 1971)



Wings a ballet created by Christopher Bruce (Photo: Wolfgang Strunz)

CINEMA

The golden age of the German film - tip of a sinister iceberg

Scarcely any epoch in German intellectual and cultural history has been so represented by retrospective nostalgia as the fourteen years and three months of the German Republic between the end of the First World War and the beginning of the brown-shirted dictatorship.

They are the years of which the sceptical critic of the time, Hermann Kesten, said there was at least an appearance of a possibility that "a free people could be made of the Germans, a more humane century could be forged and the virtues of millions of Germans could be made into a German virtue".

Those who discuss the films of the Weimar Republic speak of the great classical age of German film, the films of Murnau, Fritz Lang, Lubitsch, Grune, Ophüls, G.W. Pabst, Paul Leni or Henrik Galeen.

The great mass of trivial entertainment films and potboilers which set the laws still applicable in films of this kind today, manipulation and retrograde satisfaction of the wishes and desires of the hotel has been largely overlooked in the nostalgic backward glances up till today.

This we should be thankful that on the occasion of the 27th annual congress of FIAP, the international association of film libraries in Wiesbaden, there was a look back at fifteen German talkies, vintage 1930-1933, which were precisely in those categories that are generally spoken of as just "pink noise".

Although one would look in vain for any reflection of day-to-day political activities in these films they do reflect the general mood and attitudes of those last years of the Weimar Republic.

They were the chaotic years marked by a world-wide economic crisis, gross inflation, large-scale unemployment, murder carried out by secret vigilante courts, street battles, the moral bankruptcy of the bourgeoisie, crippling resignation after a revolution that had been suppressed, irrational forces, the self-destructive fight from time and reality and the impotence in the face of the alternatives, anarchy or dictatorship.

Alfred Hugenberg (1865-1951), head of the German National Party and one of the most fateful figures in the Weimar Republic, a confidant of heavy industry and Hitler's stirrup boy, was not only the head of Scherl publishing house and Telegraphen Union but also of film company Ufa and it is typical of the political profile of Ufa in those days that only two artistically relevant films from the early thirties, *The Blue Angel* and

Emil and the Detectives, both from 1931, bore the rhombus Ufa symbol.

But six other feature films with more or less clear themes of war heroics and fatherland glory, helping to pave the way to power for the Nazis, were Ufa productions: *Der Rebell* (1932) by Luis Trenker and the five Gustav Ucicky films *Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci* (the Sanssouci flute concerto) made in 1930, *York* (1931), *Mensch ohne Namen* (The nameless man) made in 1932, *Flüchtlinge* (Refugees) made in 1933, and *Morgenrot* (Dawn) also made in 1933.

The apparent democracy that Hugenberg's Ufa threw around itself as a veil received covering fire from the tightened up censorship under Brüning, which was clearly right-wing orientated, as the ban on the film of Erich Maria Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front* showed.

The list of films which intentionally or otherwise helped to pave the way for the National Socialist stretches from the mountain-climbing heroics of *Stürme über dem Montblanc* (Storms over Mont Blanc, 1930) by Arnold Fanck to *Theodor Körner* (1932) by Carl Boese, from *Marshall Vorwärts* (1932) directed by Heinz Paul to the Erich Waschneck film *Acht Mädels im Boot* (Eight Girls in a Boat, 1932).

The last-named took the particularly perfidious well-intentioned motif of the youth movement and made it into the Nazi idol of a secret society.

A direct line can be drawn between the glorification of the Prussian king as a leader (Führer) figure in the Carl Frolich film *Der Choral von Leuthen* (1932) to the crowning of Hitler as Chancellor in the Potsdam Garrison Church.

"Lieder und Illusionen"—this is the formula that Siegfried Kraacauer applied to describe the entertainment films of the last years of Weimar. Titles reflected point-blank optimism, such as *Es wird schon wieder besser* (Things'll soon be better) *Morgen geht's uns gut* (We'll be better off tomorrow) *Kopffüber ins Glück* (Head-over-hoofs with happiness) or *Zwei in Sonnenschein* (A place for two in the sun). But this optimism only existed on the silver screen.

Willy Frittsch and Willi Forst were the happy-go-lucky window cleaners in the musical comedy *Ein blauer Traum* (A dream in blonde, 1932) directed by Paul Martin. They sang the Werner Richard Heymann song *Wir zahlen keine Miete mehr* (We'll not pay rent again) in the open air. They were aiming for a similar forget-your-troubles effect as Zarah Leander ten years later—although the background was quite different—when

she sang *Davon geht die Welt nicht unter* (It's not the end of the world) or *Ich weiß, es wird einmal ein Wunder geschehen* (I know miracles can happen).

Promises of the bright future ahead for the underprivileged classes and great opportunities for promotion—in a Nazi uniform—came from the 1933 Viktor Janson feature film *Der Page vom Delmas Hotel* where the charming Dolly Haas finally moves back as the beaming wife of lord-of-the-manor Harry Liedtke into that hotel where she was a page only a short time before.

Following this look-back in Wiesbaden the anti-Nazi or at least anti-authoritarian interpretation that has been put on Fritz Lang's film *Das Testament des Dr. Mabuse* (1933) is quite contestable. Not only because Thea von Harbou who wrote the screenplay was already at the time a member of the NSDAP, but also because the acute ears of the Nazis heard political allusions in the script, which Lang was only too willing to claim as his own property.

They are political implications which must be sought behind the technical expenditure of this thriller, which never reached the heights of *M* from the structural point of view, and a magnifying glass may be necessary.

In addition there are earlier Fritz Lang films such as *Die Nibelungen* (1924) and *Metropolis* (1926) which show a remarkable affinity to Nazi ideology.

Of course the German films produced between 1930 and 1933 with a soundtrack were among the pioneer talkies. Often the new dimension was to the detriment of the visual aspect of the films, being used without due caution.

This is particularly true of the films built around Richard Tauber's singing voice—*Melodie der Liebe* (Melody of love by Georg Jacoby, 1932)—Marscel Wittrich's singing—*Die Stimme der Liebe* (The voice of love by Viktor Jensen, 1933), Jan Klapura's voice—*Ein Lied für Dich* (A song for you by Joe Mey, 1933) or Joseph Schmidt's singing—*Ein Lied geht um die Welt* (A song travels the world by Richard Oswald, 1933).

For these singers the film degraded itself into a mere pictorial showcase.

One little discovery at the Wiesbaden glance back to the golden age of German film was the harmless crime comedy *Wer nimmt die Liebe ernst?* (Who takes love seriously? 1931) directed by Erich Engel and starring Max Hansen and Janny Jugo. This is a glowing example of how a soundtrack can serve a film with nuances of wit in the dialogue and discreet direction of the script.

At the same time this film is a portent of the heights to be reached by the nine years younger masterpiece of comic dialogue *Rencontre nach Ladenschluß* (The Shop Around the Corner) by Ernst Lubitsch starring Margaret Sullivan and James Stewart.

Henning Harmsen
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 July 1971)

Subsidised cinema is a threat, industry maintains

community subsidised cinemas as a threat.

To clear up the contradictory ideas about community cinemas a three-day conference was held at Sankelmark, near Flensburg. It turned out that the two camps, the owners of regular cinemas on the one hand and the champions of subsidised cinema on the other, require two completely different languages to discuss their ideas of films and cinema in our modern, changing society.

It seems as if a common point of departure with the idea of coming to a friendly co-operative arrangement is no longer at all possible.

The regular cinema has firmly fixed

conservative ideas that date back to well before the 1960's apart from one or two exceptions that go to prove the rule. They simply do not want to accept that there is a new kind of film, a new kind of cinema being produced alongside conventional film productions.

The two are running along parallel lines and failing to arouse people's interest. 52.7 per cent of people in this country are aged thirty or under. So the thought processes of this younger generation of potential filmgoers are different from those of the previous generation of cinema audiences.

With 16mm film producers aiming at a younger market and cinemas supported by local authorities opening in areas where there were no cinemas, however slowly, the days of community cinema cannot be far away.

Joachim Fischer
(Die Welt, 4 July 1971)

Barnay's creation celebrates 100 years of existence

Kieler Nachrichten

After the plaudits in the theatre had died away actor Ludwig Barnay, who was also known outside West Germany and who had been the centre of attraction of the evening, sat for hours at desk and strengthened his contact with a number of his colleagues, most of whom were not so famous.

Barnay was the initiator and founder of the present-day *Genossenschaft Deutscher Bühnengehörigen* (Friends of the West German Theatre).

One hundred years ago in July 1871 the first Allgemeine Bühnen-Congress (General stage congress) took place in Weimar. It was Barnay who set this in motion with a call that was heeded far and wide.

Today this society has become a trade union organisation and is a definite concept in the theatrical world. The society is allied to the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions via the artists' union and takes part in negotiations with the *Deutscher Bühnenverein* on the other side of the table, representing theatre managers, whenever wage-scale negotiations and contracts are to be hammered out.

Many major names are among the members of this society today. They are artists "who really do not need to belong to a union organisation" as one theatre manager put it, obviously not understanding the idea of this society.

Hans Söhrker, Rudolf Varnau, Werner Hinz, Hermann Schomberg, and Carl Raddatz belong to the organisation as well as Ingaborg Hallstain, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Hans Kotto.

When the organisation was founded 100 years ago only a handful of people belonged to it, but today it is 12,000 strong.

Among the first aims of the organisation was theatre concession legislation to guarantee that only competent members of the profession, could take over a theatre, a general disciplinary law for all theatres in order to protect members of the acting profession from the whims of the then often infamous house regulations and above all the alteration of the one-sided right expressed in contracts to a mutual right for actors and theatre managers by means of the creation of a generally valid contract draft.

One of the greatest successes of the society was in 1924 when it introduced the normal stage contract which is basically still valid today, but has been developed further.

At that time the bases of remuneration, rest periods between performances and rehearsals and the requirements of material protection were firmly anchored in a standardised contract.

Under its honorary president, Kammer-sänger Wolfgang Windgassen and its president Heinrich Willner, who has been in office for twenty years, the society is today trying to obtain greater social security for members of the acting profession by means of contracts running for several years at a time and protection from dismissal for members of collective groups.

One of the bulls that the society has taken by the horns is the demand for actor participation in theatre management and the demand that the theatre should be included in the new Company Law.

Joachim Redetzki
(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 July 1971)

EDUCATION

Universities continue to have trouble with minority groups

It took a 1,200-strong police cordon to ensure the election of the third attempt of Nikolaus Lobkowicz, 40, the new vice-chancellor of Munich University, which with 25,000 students is the largest in the country. For security reasons this election was held not on the campus but in the city's Residenz, which was sealed off for the occasion.

It is scandalous enough when a correctly convened administrative body is no longer able to conduct legal elections on its own home ground because the police are unable to guarantee law and order there.

The first attempt to elect a new vice-chancellor of Munich University in the largest university lecture theatre was brought to an untimely conclusion by student demonstrators. The same happened a few days later in an off-campus building that was allegedly easier to cordon off.

This, then, is the scandal. It is no laughing matter, no longer even comical. What is the electoral college to do, retire in secrecy to some hole and corner or other?

Once again one is reminded with a jolt how easy it is for a handful of determined, partially intelligent people to make a laughing stock of the institutions of self-administration and bring them to a standstill.

This is the way to reduce the university, or any other comparable institution, to anarchy, either that, or have its administration taken over by the State.

The next election to be obstructed, or at least made a laughing stock of, could be that of a director-general of broadcasting, a trade union leader, a bishop, a burgo-master or indeed any elected office-holder.

There is not a university in the country that has such a bad reputation as the Free University in West Berlin, none of which social conflict is so self-evident or which seems to be so near the brink of disaster.

News of one kind and another must make many people wonder whether, for instance, they will ever be able to have confidence in a doctor who qualified at the Free University.

West Berlin was the first city to summon the courage to transform its university from a professional alma mater in the time-honoured but academically long-outraged tradition to a democratic, self-governing centre of learning and research.

The aim of the city's university reform was to institute organisational changes designed to set such high standards that the university's academic output would be more than a match for competitors in both East and West.

The realms of stuffy old professors were abolished and replaced by a republic suited to the needs of tomorrow's managers.

Had sweeping changes of this kind been made in Marburg, Würzburg or Erlangen they would probably have gone broadly unnoticed. But the revolution in Berlin (and revolution is the right word) took place against a background guaranteed to spread alarm in the pastures of German respectability.

Rudi Dutschke moved from the campus to the streets and it was at the Free University that Horst Mahler, the left-wing lawyer, gained the intellectual spurs that were later to stand him in such good stead when he himself was taken to court

Unless we defend ourselves this is what is going to happen, too. Our democratic institutions will be worthless and no one need be surprised if he is soon forced to retire to the privacy of his own four walls.

It must at least be admitted that the various Marxist-Leninist groups know what they in the final analysis want and are quite frank about it. They want to establish a communist society, to trigger off a revolution.

They disagree violently as to what constitutes the right way to go about it. The Stalinists, for instance, are at loggerheads with the Maoist cultural revolutionaries. But they are united in their struggle against freedom, law and order.

Each end every reform within the framework of the existing system serves them solely as a means of adding fuel to the fire of revolution. They do not even hide the fact. They frankly admit it.

They do not obstruct elections because they feel a better candidate deserves their support (though even this excuse would be illegal and democratically inadmissible). They do so in order to continue the process of eroding democratic institutions.

They would be only too happy if the powers that be were to hit back. The appointment of a government commissioner to run the affairs of a university would not upset them; it would merely confirm their teachings.

Since their revolutionary convictions are absolute and dogmatic, liberal democrats need not heat about the bush either. Our institutions may be in need of reform, particularly Bavarian universities, but their free and democratic basis must be defended as uncompromisingly as their enemies choose to attack it.

In other words, if all else fails the

police must be called in to guarantee the freedom of self-administration. If all else fails academic staff must suspend lectures that are obstructed and refuse to hold examinations. There is no logical alternative.

The tragedy of the university situation is that things were allowed to come to this pass. Enough has been said about the vainglory of many heads of department. On occasion their opportunism is diametrically opposed to the lofty claims they make for their academic work.

Many lecturers continue to congratulate themselves when their colleagues are at the receiving end and have to cope the best they can with "their" Red cells while they themselves are left alone.

The attitude of many students is even more disgraceful, though. They either do not vote at all or vote for the candidates nominated by left-wing extremists despite the fact that they are anything but Stalinists or Maoists themselves.

Polls indicate that the grey men who constitute the majority continue to feel that their interests are best served by communist revolutionaries.

There is little to choose in naivety between the present generation and the generation of students who felt in 1932 that the thing to do was to vote for the candidates nominated by the National Socialist Students' League in order to get something done.

They continue in many cases to belong to student corps and to cultivate the traditions of old. Can there, in the circumstances, be any talk of students being the elite of the nation? No such thing. Universities need not, however, be written off. Pressure is brought to bear, lectures are obstructed, even brute force employed to such an extent that one tends to forget that by far the majority of students and staff are intent on carrying on as usual despite conditions that are at times anything but normal.

Even so, there can be no underestimating the danger that political apathy, indifference and opportunism may yet toll the death knell of our universities. There can be no democracy without democrats.

Hans Heigert
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 July 1971)

Teachers union calls for comprehensive education at all levels

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The national executive of GEW, teachers union, has declared its opposition to the fourth draft of the new education plan on the ground that it is to put into effect the "declared intention" of the Federal government of introducing a progressive reform of the educational system in the interest of a democracy.

In a letter to the educational planning commission jointly established by the Federal government and state administrations GEW itemises a number of minimum demands that it feels must be in the final version of the plan.

The union maintains that school classes should be no larger than 25, particularly in primary school. The executive also outright, the point of view that the smaller the class the better the children are.

GEW considers the integrated comprehensive school to be the "only acceptable organisational form of secondary school education". Where comprehensive schools have yet to be established the same amount of money should be spent on staff and materials at secondary schools as is invested in the Gymnasien, the German counterpart of the French lycées and the British grammar schools.

Employers, the union further demands, should have less to do with apprenticeship day courses and trades colleges and pre-university years at the Gymnasien should be integrated.

Similarly the universities ought to operate with technical colleges, schools and the like and aim at developing into integrated comprehensive universities.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 July 1971)

MEDICINE

Dyslexia seems to be caused by social conditions

Frankfurter Rundschau

What is dyslexia? In the fifties no one knew but today it is almost fashionable to hold forth about it. It means weakness in reading and writing, but this is the striking factor, in people of normal intelligence.

Dyslexics write many words incorrectly, but many of them are outstanding at other subjects, for instance mathematics. The biggest puzzle is what causes this word-blindness. Some assume that it is due to an innate weakness to perceive correctly, whereas others think that it is a simple case of a temperament that makes a person unable to use his memory correctly independently of visual defects.

A third group speaks of an organic defect of the brain.

Yet another group is of the opinion that the only weakness in the word-blind is an inability to analyse and synthesise the makeup of a word. They say that a dyslexic does not necessarily suffer from any other shortcoming.

Finally it has been mooted that emotional disturbances and unsatisfactory surroundings are at fault.

Renate Veltin has carried out an investigation into dyslexia. She took only dyslexic children - one hundred of them - for whom backwardness could not possibly be a cause of their failure at reading and writing, and as a comparative group she took another hundred with at least average ability to read and write correctly.

The results were more than surprising. The dyslexic children turned out to be better at quick perception than the other group, that is to say they were able to decide more quickly between similar and different visual patterns.

On the other hand the dyslexic group had more speech difficulties than the others, and developed their powers of speech more slowly.

But despite all there were many differences in the backgrounds of the two groups,

which scientists B. Pflug and R. Tölle recently reported in the medical publication *Nervenarzt* about a new, unusual and remarkably simple method of pulling deep depressions.

Inspired by an observation made by Professor W. Schultes, the director of the Pflüger Neuro-clinic, they treated patients with depressive complaints by pinching - no sleep!

On several occasions Schultes had noted that whenever melancholic depressives had been prevented from sleeping the next morning, sometimes for the whole of the next day and on other occasions for several days on end.

The first tests carried out by the Pflüger scientists were on 23 endogenous depressives, eleven neurotic depressives and eleven healthy people. The level of the depressions was measured by means of an internationally recognised test.

The rules for the investigation were simple enough - the guinea-pigs were asked to stay awake all night. Before and after they were examined and asked how they felt. The results were a great surprise even for the scientists.

which showed that dyslexics tend to come from a different milieu, from the cultural and language point of view.

More of the children in the comparison group had mothers who had gone on beyond elementary education than was the case with the dyslexics. Fewer had learned a profession. The dyslexic group had considerably more brothers and sisters than the other hundred. Conversely those children with good reading and writing ability who were among the lower classes tended to come from families with few children. The firstborn and only-children are less likely to be word-blind.

Dyslexics are more likely to come from unfortunate living conditions. Far

Liver ailments are diseases of the too prosperous

In the course of the past ten to fifteen years diseases of the liver, particularly fatty liver and cirrhosis, have increased in importance for the general practitioner. It has been possible to track down these malfunctions more efficiently by means of improved diagnosis and especially by optical and morphological investigations of the liver cells.

Professor E. Bühle, senior physician of the internal medicine department at Bochum's Augusta Hospital, recently spoke on this subject at a medical conference in Westerland, on the island of Sylt.

There are several factors responsible for causing fatty liver. The main factors are over-eating leading to overweight, insufficient physical exercise and eating over-rich foods.

We have learned from experience in the Western world that liver complaints are typical diseases of the prosperous.

The most important diagnostic aid is laparoscopy, histological investigation of liver cells. In a healthy person the liver contains little fat. The sickness is brought about by additional fat deposits in the cell structure of the liver.

Sophisticated dyeing methods can track down this condition. Alcohol inhibits

more of the parents of the control group owned their own house, whereas the majority of the parents of dyslexic children lived in rented accommodation and generally more cramped conditions. Almost forty per cent of these children had no extra reading and writing tuition at home. There are more books in the houses of the non-dyslexic control group and more newspapers and magazines are read there.

Renate Veltin has written a study *Legasthetie - Theorien und Untersuchungen* Dyslexia - theory and investigation) published by Julius Beltz Verlag, Weinheim.

She writes: "Most of the characteristics shown by dyslexics are typical of the lower social strata. Once again we see the disadvantages and handicaps that children from working-class homes suffer."

What research in this country has so far overlooked is the fact that reading and writing impediments are largely caused by social conditions. Inherited shortcomings and brain damage can no longer be blamed.

Gerhard Weise
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 July 1971)

oxydation of fatty acids in the liver. A lack of albumin and above all a shortage of vitamin B 12 are conducive to this condition.

Generally speaking, however, there are various noxious factors that can lead to fatty liver, for example diabetes, alcohol and barbiturates and metabolic disturbances.

Again and again we hear that about 80 grams of alcohol per day are the upper limit for a person with a healthy liver.

For doctors, however, the question arises why only about a third of all patients who greatly exceed this limit are stricken with cirrhosis.

The causes of this degenerative process are not yet known. Liver cells have a high regeneration rate and if a patient signs this pledge even temporarily he has a good chance of recovery. In addition treatment includes a strict limitation of consumption of fat and carbohydrates.

When patients are overweight it is essential for them to take about 1,000 or at the very most 1,100 calories in each day, that is to say a crash diet. In the early stages exercise should be prescribed but in the acute stage of cirrhosis of the liver patients should be confined to bed.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 July 1971)

No sleep treatment for melancholic depressives

In the case of the neurotic depressives there was little change in their condition after the vigil. The healthy patients complained of being dog tired! But as far as the endogenous depressives were concerned there was some kind of improvement in every case.

This improvement could be quantified and proved to be highly significant statistically. In some cases it lasted a matter of days, but in others, several months.

The search for the organic causes of this improvement showed that in the case of the endogenous depressives, as contrasted with the neurotic depressives there was a clear increase in the pressure of the blood at the ophthalmic artery, which supplies blood to the eyes. In other words the supply of blood to the brain was increased.

From their observations Pflug and Tölle deduced that withdrawal of sleep is of

therapeutic value in the case of endogenous depressives. For their work they received the third prize from the Anna Monika Foundation.

The effect of this treatment varies from patient to patient and fluctuates during the course of the depressive condition.

In some cases there was a sudden drastic improvement to the depression symptoms, but this did not last long. In some cases there was a relapse after a few days. But the returning condition could be checked by usual anti-depressants and in some cases, a combination of anti-depressant drugs and an all-night vigil needs to be prescribed.

The successful treatment of this kind of depressive by withdrawal of sleep, according to Pflug and Tölle, shows that in endogenous depressives there is an upset to the regular daily rhythms of the body which is contributory to the condition.

If the results of these tests are confirmed by future medical experiments there is likely to be a considerable rethink on treatment of depressive sleeplessness with heavy doses of sleeping tablets.

Asmus Finzen
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1971)

Dope - a problem among cattle too!

Hannoversche Presse

Those of us who eat meat and drink milk are helping to increase the turnover in pharmaceuticals. When we put a pork chop on to cook or grill a chicken it is very likely that we are cooking ourselves a nice meal of artificial hormones, antibiotics and other medications.

At a recent press conference in Hanover doctors and vets stated unanimously that there is a danger for the human consumer in drugs that have been administered to animals. Loopholes in the law are being exploited for profit without any consideration of the danger to human beings.

More and more cattle breeders, according to veterinary surgeon Dr Detlev Schlummen, are beginning to treat their animals themselves rather than calling in an experienced vet.

Their aim is in some cases preventive, in others curative and in yet others to put weight on their stock artificially and they do so without the treatment being supervised by a qualified animal doctor.

They work with the motto "nothing comes from nothing" and receive the stuff from drug manufacturers, fodder producers and vets who have gone in for a sideline.

The "meat improver" is aided in his work by unsatisfactory laws, lack of control and supervision, loopholes and ineffectual means of supervision.

According to Dr Gerhard Jungmann, a member of the Bundestag and vice president of the national and Lower Saxony medical associations, this modern evil can only be countered by a stringent tightening up of the laws.

In this country there is an illegal black market in medications for animals, estimated by Heinz Köllmann, pharmaceutical adviser to the Social Welfare Ministry, to be worth between fifty and one hundred million Marks.

Farmers and mass breeders use an estimated amount of medications for their animals which is double that legally prescribed by vets.

The results for the consumer are that medicines such as antibiotics lose all their power when they are prescribed for him and he may develop allergies or be taken ill.

For this reason, the experts of the press conference stated, the conditions of use of medicines in food production and legislation controlling fodder must be altered simultaneously and urgently.

It would be advantageous if legislation surrounding drugs for human use and for administering to animals were formulated along parallel lines. In the interests of the consumer such legal measures would have to be imposed on an EEC basis.

The senior veterinary official in the Agriculture Ministry, Dr Helmut Apking, stated that tighter control must be exercised over animal fodder and new methods for checking for remains of medicine in flesh for human consumption must be worked out.

Up till now the methods of investigation have been too complicated to be applied over a broad area. A further measure called for by the experts was special medications for animals which were not damaging to human health.

Recent investigations showed that five to six per cent of beef contained traces of medicines.

In veal the situation is much worse. When a tight control was carried out two thirds of the veal in a slaughter house had to be destroyed. Holger Krickeberg
(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 10 July 1971)

University reform must not be left to extremists

for allegedly illegal revolutionary activity. What is more, the Free University is only a matter of miles from the other Germany, a country that is only too delighted at the prospect of permanent unrest in West Berlin (and students have always been the most willing and able standard-bearers of unrest).

Small wonder that the Socialist Unity Party, West Berlin's Communists, is intensifying its university work with a will.

West Berlin was the first city to attempt a university reform of this kind. No first attempt is perfect, certainly not the West Berlin University Reform Act.

It will have to be redrafted but in such a way that neither extreme right-wing nor extreme left-wing opponents appear to have cause for celebration.

Right-wing conservatives have always seen the all-powerful state as, in the final analysis, a panacea that will kindly bear their interests in mind.

The alternative proposals made by the right-wing Emergency Action Group for a Free University bear witness to this approach. At present, for instance, the President of the University can only be dismissed by a two-thirds majority of the Academic Council. The action group would like the state government to step in as soon as 100 members of the academic staff demand his dismissal.

Or to take another example, the Sena-

tor responsible for the arts and sciences is to be empowered to step in as soon as the President is unable to perform some function or other despite having been reminded of his obligation to do so.

This, of course, is a leading question if ever there was one. The possibilities of state intervention would be virtually unlimited.

University appointments, the group feels, ought once more to be the responsibility of the state while decisions on academic staff and the post-PhD theses qualifying staff for appointment as senior lecturers are to be left solely to staff themselves. And so on.

Left-wing extremists, whose mouthpieces call for a radical shake-up of society and occasionally use violence and rotten eggs to further their demands, wall out the conservatives in tactics of this kind.

They have successfully set about taking over the university from the junior lecturer level and assistant lecturers, and tutors concentrate on bringing influence to bear on first-year students.

In his latest report Rolf Krelbich, FU President, makes it clear that the problem of the Free University is a more than anything else a problem of society as a whole.

Terrorism, he notes, is largely the work of first-year students, and has little, or nothing, to do with university reform as

such. It is due primarily to frustration at school and family level.

As far as these young hooligans are concerned this may well be true but there can be no denying that the universities are taking a beating.

The debate about the Free University as a bastion of academic study is conducted in a manner that is, in the end, unacademic. It is a matter of hysteria, the vainglory of yesterday's demagogues, to-day's party-political disputes between revolutionary baldersdash and, sad to say, an intolerable amount of innuendo.

Yet the Free University has recently experienced activity on the part of people like Professor Schwan whose specialised knowledge, common sense and commitment to democracy are worthy of note.

Since the West Berlin University Reform Act has been in force the performance of the Free University has by no means suffered to the extent that opponents would have us believe.

Admittedly the FU has yet to find its place in society, universities having long ceased to be groves of Academe removed from the mundane sphere of politics.

Left- and right-wing extremists are long realised that this is the case and the policies they pursue at and with the Free University are political ones. The liberal Centre, broadly based in its political spectrum, is still in the process of assembly, and hesitating before taking action. It is high time action was taken.

Democratic reform of the university is reform must be the work of middle-class liberals and of them only.

Dieter Filant
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 July 1971)

■ AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Ertl's reception in Kiel harmed the farmers' cause

Josef Ertl is too thin-skinned. The complaints of over 5,000 farmers at the Ostseehalle in Kiel were too much for the sensitive Agriculture Minister.

Probably he would have been better advised to start off with a demonstration of calmness and control pent-up situations with a few self-assured sentences.

The president of the Farmers' Union, Constantin Freiherr von Heereman, showed how this can be done and the anger of a large number of people bubbling below the surface was stilled on several occasions during the farmers' conference.

But it is difficult to chalk up this failure against Josef Ertl. The initiated at least realised that something was bawling in Kiel and that perhaps something should be brewing. With a few sentences the next conflict would have been provoked.

Ertl had made the presidium of the Farmers' Union promise in advance that the meeting would stay on this right lines when he made his appearance.

Nevertheless we can assume with some consolation that the farmers' representatives gave the Minister an inkling of the illwill of the farmers as it was shown at the last agricultural conference in Bad Godesberg.

It was unfortunate circumstances that led to the organisers losing control of the reins at the decisive moment.

For a start Ertl was half an hour late. When the president of the Farmers' Union of Schleswig-Holstein, Hans-Jürgen Klinker, as the host and organiser announced that Ertl had landed at the wrong airport (which was not correct any way) the farmers' anger towards Ertl had been aroused even before the Minister put in his appearance.

Secondly Constantin Freiherr von Heereman's microphone broke down at precisely the juncture where Josef Ertl lost control of the farmers and Heereman wanted to step in and pour oil on the troubled waters.

But Ertl did not notice the technical hitch and was left believing that the Union's presidium had left him in the lurch and not stuck to the guarantee it gave in advance.

As he, relying on this guarantee, had warned his audience three times that he would go if he was not allowed to speak in peace, he had no alternative but to make good his threat.

This is not the first rumour that has been seen in Kiel's Ostseehalle involving riled Schleswig-Holstein farmers. Many still remember how 4,000 peasant throats howled down Sieco Mansholt, the "farmers' bane" from Brussels for two hours.

Klinker's militant Farmers' Union had called for this boycott and it is not without reason that it is called "the green Kremlin". Now with Ertl's visit Klinker's green guards have shown their mettle again.

Klinker, a CDU politician in Bonn, was a poor host. He allowed the rumour to break out instead of using all his influence on the farmers to calm down their tempers and quell their desire for a punch-up.

Organised rowdies such as this who reject the idea of discussion and howl down anyone who thinks differently from themselves tend to lose the sympathy of those who provide thousands of millions of Marks for them in subsidies.

Hans-Jürgen Klinker is chairman of the advisory board of the West German agricultural public relations organisation (CMA). He is hoping to obtain at this precise moment 18 million Marks from the CMA budget in order to promote the

image of German agriculture. But by his behaviour in Kiel he has helped to give the farmers a bad reputation.

Because of their economic situation the farmers have probably never met with so much understanding among members of the general public as at present.

The Kiel punch-up has certainly done nothing to promote this feeling. Josef Ertl went to speak to the farmers filled with good will and he is certainly not the loser at the battle but the agricultural sector was. Certainly Josef Ertl will never again come out so strongly on the farmers' side as he has done in the past. The balance sheet of what he has achieved for them in the Cabinet and in Brussels certainly cannot be displeasing to the farmers.

When he has received no thanks and recognition for what he has done his departure from the Ostseehalle is certainly not an affront to farmers in this country as the Farmers' Union claims, but an understandable reaction.

The rattle-brains among the farmers' leaders should consider this carefully. When you are constantly demanding large-scale help from the State ingratitude is a bad ally.

The moderates in the Farmers' Union, and above all President Heereman, realise this well enough. Intentionally Heeremann's speech contained the sentence: "I will not pretend that everything the government has done was just nothing."

And he added: "I know well enough that there are some who will not be pleased to hear me recognise the efforts that have been made by the present government."

Heeremann could not have said more clearly how difficult he finds it to make all the farmers agree to his line.

An additional factor is that the young farmers are now discontented with the establishment. One group of young farmers from Schleswig-Holstein was clearly steering a collision course with its own union in Kiel.

The farmers must not overlook the fact that the kind of provocation exercised in Kiel or even a complete break with the government would achieve for farmers the exact opposite of what they are continually demanding from this government.

The fact that this must be prevented is an additional argument in favour of the group of thinkers in the Farmers' Union. The incident in Kiel should mean a come-uppance for Constantin Freiherr von Heeremann.

Klaus Peter Krause
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 July 1971)

Farmers and Bonn

The Federal Republic Farmers' Union wants to get together again with the Bonn government in the interests of "an agricultural policy orientated towards the future" despite the occurrences at the conference in Kiel, according to the president of the Union, Constantin Freiherr von Heereman in an interview with Deutschfunk, a radio station in Cologne.

According to Heereman the bridges should not be burnt. He made this clear to Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl on 9 July, the very day on which Ertl had broken off his speech to the farmers in Kiel and left the hall since he could not make himself heard.

The chairman of the West German



Hans-Jürgen Klinker (left) and Constantin Freiherr von Heereman at the Farmers' Union congress in Kiel

Farmers' Union calls for change in government's agrarian policy

The German Farmers' Union conference in Kiel held between 7 and 9 July included a number of demands for agricultural policies from the Farmers' Union. Members present at the meeting complained particularly that all the efforts and industry of farmers seemed to be increasingly negated by political decisions and economic developments which were beyond the control of farmers.

In this context they spoke of:

1) Unsatisfactory decisions on farm produce prices by the Council of European Ministers.

2) Conflicting alterations to parity within the member States of the EEC as a consequence of differing income and price developments as well as the budgetary policies of the Six.

3) Failure to make the various factors affecting competitiveness, such as State regulations, compatible as well as a lack of aid in matters such as taxes, social welfare, transport tariffs, food regulations, security and the like within the framework of the EEC.

4) Difficulties arising from the extension of the Community to ten members.

5) Inflationary developments in prices and overheads in the Federal Republic simultaneous with stagnating producer prices for agricultural produce.

The prices suggested put forward by the Community Commission on 17 June to come into force in 1972-1973 are an insult in the light of developments in costs and wage bills, the farmers complain.

They want these substantially raised

young farmers' association, CDU Bundesliga member Martin Horstmeier, offered to act as a middleman since a confrontation with West German farmers would not be of any further value.

The farmers' conference in Kiel ended on the evening of 10 July with a discussion by the young farmers' association on questions of vocational training.

The "Kiel Bases" were accepted by the 240 delegates. In them the farmers called for a reorientation of agricultural policies in the European Economic Community and in the Federal Republic as well as an increase of 12 per cent in farm prices for the next economic year.

(Hanoversche Allgemeine, 12 July 1971)

Continued on page 11

BUSINESS

Industry is bracing itself for possible credit crisis

Our economy threaten to collapse because of a lack of liquid money. This is a question that we hear again and again when there is talk of the course of the Bundesbank in its discussion about retroactive deposits and the more or less purging of the sauls of "sinners" who take out cheap credit abroad and pressure with measures to curb inflation in this country.

The result of such declarations is reports of panic in companies that the door will be slammed shut on them and not to take out loans abroad or fight for higher credit lines in this country.

It is the aim of the Bundesbank to cut back as much money from abroad out of our national economy as possible. It is succeeding in doing this by making it clear to speculators that they cannot expect to make any more profits from speculation of the Mark and by thus closing the open flank, that is to say the

uncontrolled raising of loans abroad by German companies.

This taking out of credit abroad is to be checked or even cutback by the introduction of so-called *Bardepot* (cash deposits). If this gets over the hurdles in the Bundestag after the summer recess and is introduced by, say, 1 October - backdated, if it is to be really effective - this will have the following results for industrial companies in this country:

Suppose they take out a loan for three months at an interest rate of between 7½ and 7¾ per cent, which would have cost them between eight and nine and a half per cent in this country. If they now have to manage a cash deposit of perhaps twenty per cent, that is to say a minimum reserve at the Bundesbank which is not due for interest, their foreign loan becomes 25 per cent dearer and they will probably lose interest in it.

For the financial chief who cannot cut down his credit there are now a few thought patterns that involve varying degrees of danger for the company.

He can pay back his foreign debts and take out credit in this country in their place. If the amount of liquid cash available to the banks in this country at the time has been exhausted and he cannot convert his debts he will prolong his foreign loan.

Thus the problem for him is reduced to a question of the price, but there is no question of an acute shortage of liquid cash.

The situation is different if his company is not among the largest or he only got his loan from abroad because a bank stood guarantor. At the request of the Bundesbank there should not be any keener to extend the period of guarantee, at least in the case of the big banks.

Exports continue to rise

It is always astonishing to see how strongly and steadily West German exports increase, despite all the difficulties in recent years - the upward revision of the Mark in the autumn of 1969, devaluation abroad, a rapid increase in prices at home and recently the temporary floating of the Mark and the resultant *revaluation-type* effects.

But exports increased by fourteen per cent in each of the past two years. There has been a further increase of thirteen per cent in the first five months of 1971. The rise in the exchange rate of 9 May is still too recent to have had much effect on this figure.

It is true that prices abroad have in some cases increased more rapidly than in the Federal Republic, thus assisting our export situation. But that alone does not explain the success of our exports. There are other more important reasons.

It must first be remembered that the export of West German goods is extremely strong, especially in investment goods, and that throughout the world with the rapid growth in industrialisation. Goods from this country are still thought of abroad as being high quality products.

But the main reason is that export terms from this country are determined to keep their hard-won markets abroad and are not prepared to give them up to satisfy the perhaps temporary increase in domestic demand.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 July 1971)

Continued from page 10

Details of the demands are:

- Maintenance of average taxation.

- Adjustment of tax-free allowances to developments.

- Extension of depreciation facilities primarily with agricultural development.

- Treatment of old-age pensions for farmers as if they were pensions for other professions.

- Removal of basic tax, orientation of tax and death duties with regard to value of the unit and removal of duties on the farm itself when sold directly.

The remainder of the property levy is taken over by the central government.

Companies for which the Eurodollar market is a closed shop and which need to take out new loans or want to consolidate short-term financing over a long period have noticed a definite reluctance on the part of West German finance houses.

Interest rates will increase. They have gone up in the past four weeks by about half of one per cent.

If a deterrent interest rate is no longer enough to master demand there must in future be greater selectivity.

The time at which these measures are to be feared is the autumn if - and there is no certainty about it - economic boosters will bring large-scale demands for credit to bear on the banks.

Anyone who obtained credit lines in good time can sleep peacefully now. Anyone who has good business connections with his finance house also does not need to fear too greatly.

But the fact that credit cannot just be rustled up when we are short of ten to twenty thousand million Marks-worth of foreign loans should not be overlooked.

Nor should we forget that it is not the intention of the Bundesbank for foreign credit simply to be replaced by domestic loans.

In banking circles a cut in minimum required reserves is awaited. This would ease the credit squeeze somewhat. And there have been numerous promises from Frankfurt that the Bundesbank does not intend to bring about a credit crisis.

Nevertheless company managers should be seeing to it now that their sources of credit are guaranteed and will not dry up on them, and they should be consolidating their financial position before they undertake extension and rationalisation stops to their investment programme.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 July 1971)

Hopes that there would be a slowing down of the inflationary spiral of rising wages and prices this spring in the Federal Republic have proved to be false, according to the Kiel Institute of International Economics.

The Institute headed by Professor Herbert Giersch has published a report on industrial and economic policies at the middle of 1971.

As a result of the floods of liquid cash coming in from abroad the inflationary process has been able to regenerate itself. Yearly price increases hovered around the five-per-cent level, at which the expectation of inflation seemed to be confirmed.

According to the Institute the government's decision to float the Mark was the first essential on the road back to currency stability. It stated that the Bundesbank was once again in a position to control the volume of money at the Central Bank on which the credit financing potential of other banks depends without this being disturbed by influxes from abroad since it no longer needed to buy foreign exchange in return for Marks.

This is, the Institute says, compatible with the aims of stabilisation.

But according to the Institute in Kiel a second essential measure for the restoration of the stability of the Mark has not yet been implemented. There must be general agreement all round about who bears the responsibility for which of the economic aims in the changed conditions.

For the allocation of roles with regard to economic and industrial policies in a system of flexible rates of currency exchange is basically far different than when there are fixed parities.

The Bundesbank, according to the report, able to control the amount of money in circulation and consequently

the demand for cash when there is a flexible rate of exchange so that from the monetary point of view the issues of the potential gross national product are not affected.

It is therefore in a position to guarantee a necessary condition, and only a necessary condition, for full employment.

This only becomes an adequate condition for a far-reaching exhaustion of the full production potential when those who offer their goods and services keep their demands for prices and wages within the framework of the overall rate of increase throughout the whole economy, which is at the root of the advance reckoning of the rate of monetary expansion.

The tasks of the policymakers in the monetary sphere will be made harder in the near future by the fact that the permissible rate of price increases is way below the level we are seeing at present.

In order to bring back price increases to the maximum permissible level without stringent credit squeeze and endangering the level of employment the Bundesbank must - as economics experts are ever-lastingly telling us - leave no doubt in anyone's mind which course it is taking and intends to keep taking.

With the Bundesbank having gained control over the supply of ready cash and being in a position to control monetary demand in connection with its credit policies fiscal policies lose much of their significance with regard to the stability of

Kiel Institute publishes report on the economy

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With the Bundesbank having gained control over the supply of ready cash and being in a position to control monetary demand in connection with its credit policies fiscal policies lose much of their significance with regard to the stability of

the currency. For if the overall demand for cash is limited effectively the State can only gain a greater share in the gross national product by cutting private demand whether by higher taxes or by raising loans through the normal channels.

Whereas the aim of balancing foreign trade has, according to the Institute's calculations, been ensured by floating the Mark and the responsibility for stabilising price developments is in the hands of the Bundesbank, the responsibility for the degree to which production capacities are used falls on the industrialists and the responsibility for the security of employment devolves to the trades unions.

Industrialists who complained of falling sales while there was an increase in monetary demand should blame this on their own price policies.

On the other hand individual trades unions should give greater consideration than ever to their tactics of negotiation and the strike weapon in their pay demands.

The question whether the workers who are represented by the trades unions will be prepared to risk losing their jobs for a one or two per cent higher increase in wages will gain in importance.

According to the economic experts in Kiel the companies could endanger stability and perhaps themselves too by demanding not only a development in wages that conforms to stable level, but also a return to the old parity.

Asking for both at the same time means knocking the balance of payments lopsided. This would lead to a currency crisis or imported inflation in the form of a renewed battle for bigger slices of the cake.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 July 1971)

This is one of the main reasons why orders are piling up in those finance houses that offer long-term industrial credit. But even with an effective interest rate of nine and a half per cent it is more and more difficult to make everybody happy. Re-financing is jammed because of the crisis on the market in fixed-interest securities.

It is the smaller and medium-sized companies that must arm themselves the most because if it comes to a mad, vicious scramble for credit the heavily-armed major companies are likely to take the pickings.

Oskar H. Metzger
(Handelsblatt, 13 July 1971)

Federal Republic is not so pricey

With a price increase rate of between four and five per cent the Federal Republic is doing relatively well compared with other countries, according to figures published by the Bonn Labour Ministry recently.

Of the 21 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD, the Federal Republic lies in sixth place with prices that have risen 4.3 per cent between February 1970 and the same month this year.

Only Canada, Greece, Finland, Belgium and Luxembourg enjoyed a lower level of price increases. The countries worst hit by price inflation are Sweden, Great Britain, Eire and Iceland with price increases between 8.4 and 11.7 per cent.

The Federal Republic comes out even better in a long-term comparison of the period 1963-1971. This country is in second place with a plus of 25 points behind Greece with eighteen per cent.

The greater number of European industrial nations and the United States of America have seen price increases of between thirty and fifty per cent. But way out ahead of all countries as far as price rises are concerned is Iceland where in the last eight years prices have gone up by 250 per cent!

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 July 1971)

RESEARCH

Old sailing ships' logs to aid international met work

The Volkswagen Foundation has made the meteorological service in Offenbach a 320,000-Mark grant to process and help evaluate roughly 1.2 million meteorological data collected under the aegis of the Hamburg naval observatory by former officers on sailing ships in the equatorial and southern Atlantic Ocean.

Processing of these observations will form part of the Global Atmospheric Research Programme.

The data are at present stored in some of the oldest and most comprehensive archives of ship's logs in the world at the marine meteorological office in Hamburg.

They are of particular value for national and international meteorological

and oceanographical research because they were made in parts of the Atlantic that are sailed far less frequently now than the days of sailing ships are past history.

The lanes used by ships under sail varied considerably depending on weather conditions, fortunately as it turns out for present-day research purposes.

Meteorological data from the Southern Hemisphere are particularly valuable for climatological, oceanological and statistical purposes because there is, in comparison with the Northern Hemisphere, more water, less in the way of habitable areas and fewer and less conveniently located observation posts than modern meteorology needs.

The old ship's logs also provide missing information about atmospheric conditions and seasonal variations in seas that considerably influence the atmosphere and weather well into the Northern Hemisphere.

The relevant data are culled from ship's logs by retired naval officers who served on sailing ships themselves, know from personal experience how the extremely detailed logs were compiled and are in a position to assess the value of the information recorded.

All information, particularly details of wind, atmospheric pressure, air and water temperature, cloud, visibility, swell and the weather in general is being stored on magnetic tape and mechanically evaluated by electronic data processing equipment at the headquarters of the meteorological

service. The data will be put to particularly varied practical and scientific use in the near future in the organisation of two Global Atmospheric Research Programme experiments. The programme is jointly sponsored by the World Meteorological Organisation and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

One, the tropical GARP experiment, is mainly aimed at detailed research into the considerable exchange of energy between tropical seas and the atmosphere and is due to be conducted in the equatorial Atlantic in 1974.

The other, worldwide experiment is to be conducted in 1976 with the aim of gaining more detailed information on general atmospheric circulation, including, on a temporary basis, detailed data for worldwide numerical weather forecasting. This programme will involve the use of automatic observation posts in the South Atlantic.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 July 1971)



Nuclear power on the seabed

Siamans and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm spent four years research and R & D work on *Tristan*, standing for the electric radio isotope battery for terrestrial purposes. It converts heat generated during the decay of radio-active fuel into electric power. Following successful tests underway, *Tristan* will be used in underwater experiments in the North Sea next year. The diver here shown is in no danger because the radio-active fuel is encased in such a thick "shield" that that radio activity in the immediate vicinity will not conform to maximum security requirements. The apparatus can be used at depths of 1,100 fathoms.

(Photo: S)

NEWSPAPERS

Tinsel world of the 'yellow press' is an opiate of the masses

and the pain of love is always assuaged in the end.

How wonderful to hear such touching confessions that no priest will ever hear — just you and I.

Rows and rows of colourful magazines are to be found on German bookstalls — they include: *Frau*, *Frau im Spiegel* (Woman through the Looking Glass), *Frau mit Herz*, (Woman with Heart), *Goldenes Blatt* (Golden Journal), *Heim und Welt* (Home and World), *Wochenend* (Weekend), *7 Tage* (Seven Days), *Freizeit Revue* (Leisure Time), *Neue Post*, *Das Neue Blatt*, *Neue Welt*, *Neue Weltschau*, *Neues Zeitalter* (New Age), *Präfixe*, *Sexy*, *Kripo Reporter* (CID Reporter) and *Neue Gerichtszettel* (New Court Journal).

In their format, price and regularity of publication the yellow press journals have become rather like the weekly illustrated magazines. Their niveau is hermaphroditically flexible.

Despite many similarities between the rainbow press and the illustrated news magazines and the popular press (such as their declared main aim of entertaining) there are significant differences that make each of these various products of the presses individual.

Differences defined

Walter Nutz has carried out a survey of West German weekly colour magazines and clearly marked out the various differences. Unlike "serious" publications which make the dissemination of information their main and inviolable task, illustrated magazines and "boulevard" papers select certain themes from the daily round of events and accentuate them as being the most significant matters to report.

They totally ignore subjects that they feel are not suitable for their readership. As far as the yellow press is concerned these publication stick to certain well-mapped-out themes and serve these up regularly in slightly differing forms.

In the rainbow press all characters and events are subordinated to the central figure. There are no intermediates, polarity is all; good and bad, black and white.

VORWARTS

About half of the population of this country is on the run — from itself and from reality. For a minimum of five German older women, members of the lower income groups, small-town and rural dwellers in the main wrap themselves up in a rosy dream world every week with their brightly coloured magazines, a profusion of which is sold at bookstalls.

The results are horrifying: people become fatalistic, apathetic — some are even drawn to the borders of fascist thinking. The regular subscriber to this sub-world known as the yellow press had only one thing to say when she heard that German miners had gone on strike because of social abuses: "Asahi! Poor Queen Fabiola!"

In the yellow-press club 25 million people live, laugh and weep with Fabiola, Soraya and Co. There is no real competition for the brightly coloured magazines, often called the Soraya Press after its favourite subject.

It has few judges to tell it what it should or should not print since serious-minded people would never take any of it seriously. And so it goes on its weekly way without many worries.

The evolution of this fool's freedom began after the War. Today, the total circulation is up to about ten million copies. That means that something like 25 million literates read it, 25 million people with 25 million votes.

Over one third of the people in this country draw on the yellow press as a source of information. This sort of information that could be read from a rainbow-coloured, but without foundations, coming from nowhere, going nowhere — information for cloud-cuckoo people, refugees from the world, people seeking peace and comfort.

Now that the days of cottage industry are gone and the working world is strictly separated from the world of the home, two sections of a person's life are strictly separated.

The people's interest has shifted from the paragon of work, industrialists, scientists, engineers to the paragon of leisure, society, filmstars, sporting heroes and popular artists.

It has taken on a new function; it is now a compensating factor. It is no longer a complete appraisal of being, but a romantic contrast to the dull drudgery of everyday living. "Alighting from everyday routine" is all the easier the less demanding people are in their artistic taste.

The rainbow press makes alighting from the child's play. Everything is so fairytale-pretty, the figures are so proud and their sexual nature is all so clean and sunny and nice, their problems are all black and white with no confusing shades of grey. The way they speak is so full of charm, all their statements are so pleasant.

And the horoscopes are so full of hope and happiness. The recipe for life served in these magazines is so tasteful. The "horoscopes" are so full of sweet sorrow.

Magazines that aid the reader to flee reality. (Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag/Work)

of Benno Ohnesorg (a demonstrating student shot by a policeman).

Oppressed people who stand up and try to defend themselves are not overlooked in the yellow press — they are generally passed off as rioting rabble. The fight for social equality is described in the yellow press as "dark clouds gathering" and "dark shadows" passing over the ruling classes.

These publications use the power of words as an instrument of domination. The rabble and dark clouds are gone after reading these periodicals. They identify themselves with the ruling classes. This group considers itself "in".

It is foddered regularly with authoritarian modes of behaviour — presented as would-be maxima of living by would-be majorities to which one must be obedient.

Absoluteness is the characteristic of their wonderful world; complications and rational scepticism are the stigma of the "out" group to which all intellectuals belong. This "in" group hates progress and is laden with strong apolitical ideas. "Voting, voting, voting! It's all madness. Those in power do what they like."

Despite the inroads that television has made into the serious press the circulations of Soraya Weekly have risen continuously.

Specific need satisfied

They satisfy a specific need. The whole range of their "leading officials", blue-blooded, pure-bred, show-biz types satisfies, according to the supposition of H.C. Meyer from *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, the need for voluntary submission.

Or perhaps it is a genealogical need as Harry Pross assumes: their theme is the continuation of the family. Thus the overwhelming popularity of such unfortunate women as Soraya and Fabiola. Thus their obvious interest in domestic affairs of the rich middle-classes, filmstars and sport idols and VIPs from all branches of society.

Basically the reader of the yellow press is in full flight from reality, from the reality that surrounded him, or her; the excessive demands of society, let us say the alienation of his or her own self or let us say *Angst* at his or her own existence. And "the world of false dreams" (as H.C. Meyer put it) serves the reader as a welcome *Ersatz* for unachieved individual autonomy and also therefore for lack of democratic understanding.

Erkunte Beha
(Vorwärts, 2 July 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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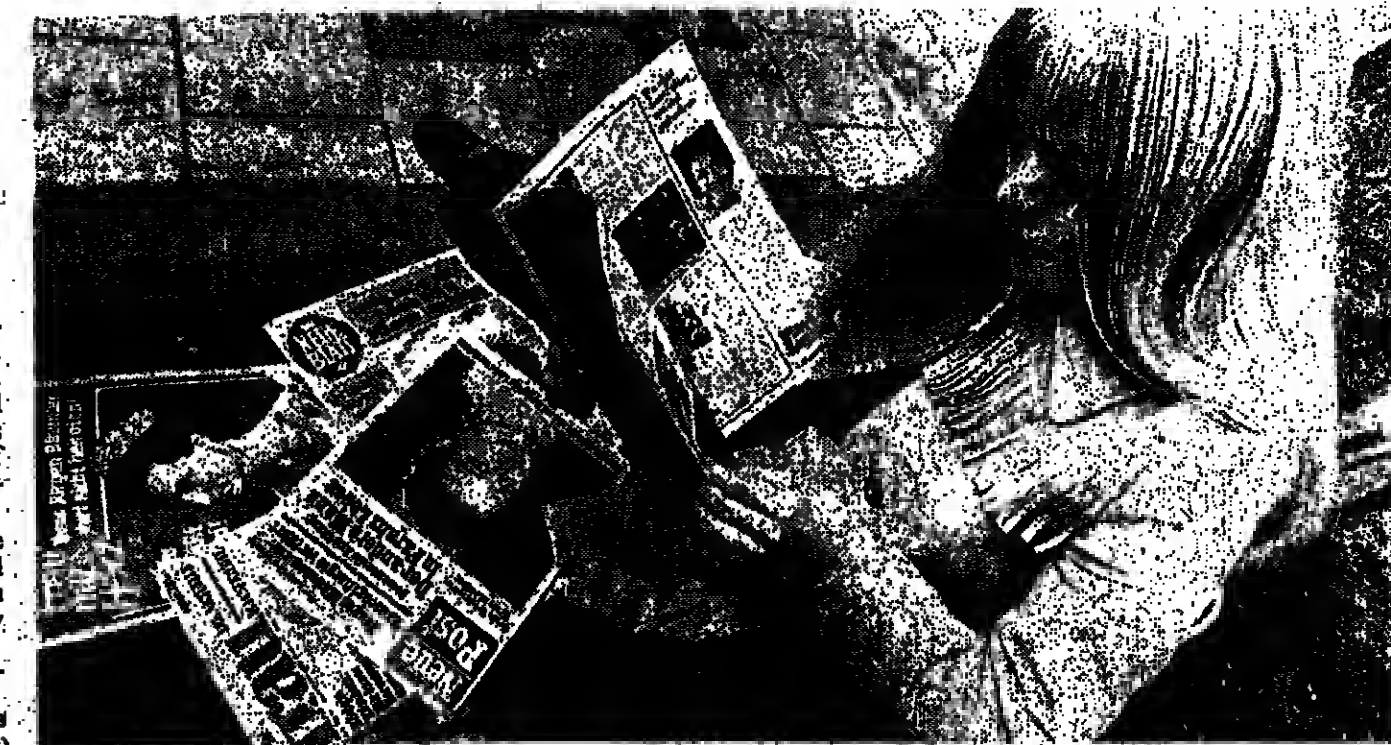
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MUNICH 1972 Electronic brain will mastermind Olympics

The manager has his desk bank, the sports reporter covering the Munich Olympics will have the electronic super-brain, a computer chock full of background material on the Olympic Games since 1896, information likely to be drawn upon for many a story.

This fastest and most comprehensive information system ever at the disposal of the general public at an international sporting event has so many facts in reserve that if the 4,000 journalists expected at Munich next year were to be plying in writing with all the data it has at its command they would have to plough that way through twenty goods waggon loads of printed paper.

The Olympic brain will never be at a loss for an answer. In a matter of seconds it flashes on to the screen at 72 information panels the name of the gold medalist in the double shot at a running deer in 1896 at Athens.

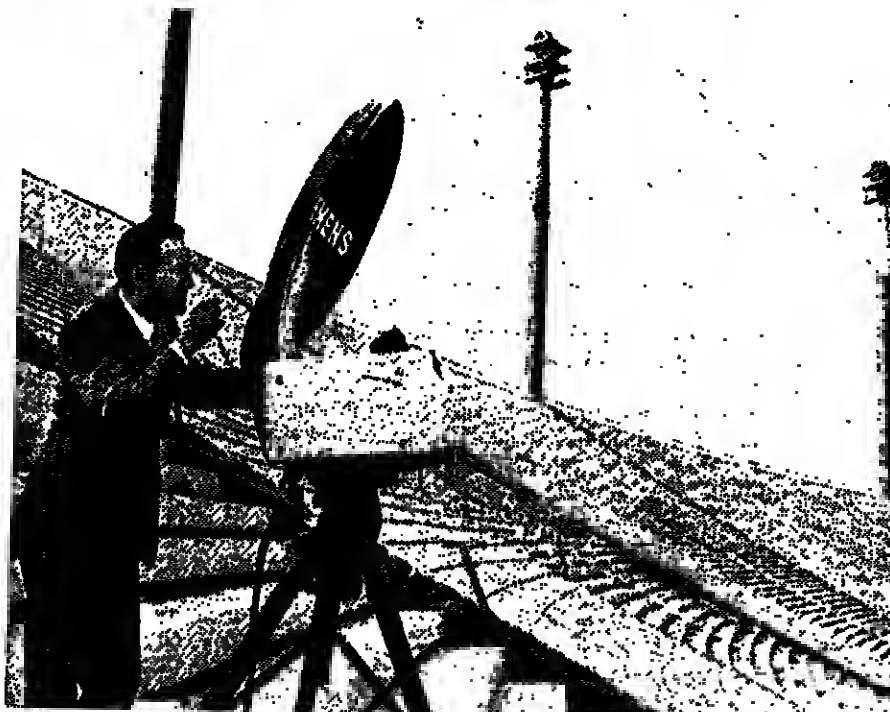
It can provide potted biographies of more than 9,000 athletes, promptly supplies the questioner with the German word for breast-stroke, the rules of military riding for horse-lovers and details of social events at Munich and Kiel for visitors.

This is by no means all. Siemens, with contracts worth 65 million Marks for the 1972 Olympics, will be using five 4004/45 computers at the Games. Ten thousand miles of wiring link the computers with 400 teleprinters, forty data-printers and 100 monitors at sports facilities, press and information centres.

Siemens will be supplying not only the press with the latest information. Complete and accurate information is needed first and foremost by adjudicators and officials.

Since spring 1970 thirty computer men have been working non-stop on preparations for evaluating the input of results according to Olympic rules and regulations.

Since the beginning of this year 110 programmers have been translating the results of their work into terms comprehensible to the computers. Seven million symbols will be used, as against a mere 4.2 million in the Bible.



Outside broadcasting camera and transmitter developed by Siemens to be used within the Olympics stadium.

Computers are Gigo-programmed (garbage in, garbage out) and only function properly provided each item of information is accurate, particularly advance information.

This is why it has taken thirty people a year to check the rules of each discipline with the appropriate sports associations. Yet misunderstandings continue to arise. In boxing, for instance, the German rules were taken as the norm and only in exceptional instances were the Queensberry rules in the original English version to be consulted.

It transpired, however, that the seventy-one-year-old lady responsible for the translation into German had departed quite considerably from the meaning of the original. Which was to be used? A final decision has still to be taken.

Sixty per cent of programming consists of what are called plausibility controls, checks designed to ensure that the computer itself will sound the alarm should the information with which it is fed not make sense.

Computers may be superior to the human brain but as in management they will only provide assistance in decision-making. The final decision remains in the hands of the adjudicators.

The computer centre at Oberwiesenthal, Munich, the Olympic headquarters, was completed a few weeks ago. It stores, arranges and compares electronically all incoming data. 196 printing devices print out information in 6,000 different kinds of lists.

They will not only be providing up-to-the-minute information and daily summaries, however. As soon as the Games are over on 10 September it is intended to provide the press with the final report. This is some achievement when it is borne in mind that it took two years for the Tokyo Olympics to be prepared for publication.

Dry runs are

One of 72 information panels that will provide on TV screens latest results lists. A corner of the Olympics medical centre.

already in progress at Munich. From the end of this year tests will be simulated to ensure that the results service functions accurately and without technical hitches.

Preparations have also been made to cope with emergencies. Even if both main computers and the standby computer break down the teleprinter service will still be at the ready to supply information manually. Even if the worst comes to the worst, then, the organisers would be no worse off than their predecessors at Mexico City in 1968.

Not everyone can be at Munich in person, of course, and the international television centre will be there to ensure that a thousand million viewers all over the world will be able to follow the progress of 9,000 athletes in 21 sports and 196 disciplines as they compete for Olympic medals in 31 arenas between Munich and Kiel.

A hundred colour TV cameras will relay pictures and 450 commentators' commentaries in 45 languages to the TV centre, where twelve different programmes and sixty sound-tracks will be ready for relay all over the world.

A technological miracle consisting of thousands of relay facilities will switch in fractions of a second to the required arena, break off links no longer needed and establish new ones.

Not all events can be transmitted live. In order to provide comprehensive information the Olympic TV factory will be at the lot, recording every moment of the Munich Olympics not on film, as used to be the case, but on magnetic tape, which is faster and simpler.

Some sixty video tape-recorders will be

In use at headquarters, each roughly 600,000 Marks. The complex for the use of TV cameras will contain sixty booths, each with commentators, where link men will follow the course of events on monitors and provide running commentaries.

With the aid of a closed-circuit television system anyone interested in the course of events for professional reasons, as it were, will be able to select one of the programmes on one of 3,000 TV channels so check what is going on at any main arenas, pools and so on.

This will be the first time that this kind of service has been made available at the Olympics.

Televiavars in Vlodivostok, where sun has long since set in Munich, floodlighting will ensure an impressive transition from daylight to artificial light. Each of the 550 floodlights, metal end arm lamps called powerlamps, a trade in which he could well be and specially developed by Osram, will be a spectacular 18,000 watt. The two-million-watt floodlighting system will be operated by touch controls at the Olympic stadium.

Siemens are providing not only floodlighting but also wiring the Olympic site. Sixty miles or so of cable will distribute current around the stadium which alone boasts of 15,000 electric points.

The power used during the Games will be equivalent to the day-to-day requirements of a town of 80,000 people.

In the men's section of the Olympic village there will be a five-story building, a country the world's shop-window known to the medical profession, where urology doctors specialising in sports medicine are intended for use less than a hospital than as a diagnosis and treatment centre.

X-ray cameras with amplifying equipment and closed-circuit TV monitors will show at a glance whether an athlete has done himself serious injury. He is merely suffering from a sprain or a bruise will be means of therapy.

In the event of an emergency a fully equipped ambulance will be at the ready. One of the devices on board is an electric heart pacemaker.

The 230 doctors and 1,400 assistants will be ready to help not only Olympic athletes. Ten mobile diagnostic centres will be on the move giving spectators and visitors medical assistance.

Temperamental sports commentators have also been borne in mind. At the headquarters in Frankfurt, one in Munich and one in Dortmund.

For a long time he lived in two places and frequently three, his home in Baden-Baden, his works in Dortmund and his address in Munich, the Olympic city.

He is a lover of grand designs, as he admitted. At the same time he is a realist for detail. At his express wish his writers boast imitation hand-

writing, near Sternberg and its lake, he rents an ageing and somewhat worn villa worth millions but there is a bed in his Munich office so he can sleep a few hours' sleep after working the small hours.

It is hard to fit Willi Daume into a conventional picture.

SPORT Willi Daume, the man behind the Olympics

Willi Daume is the sign of the times but there could be few things more disliked than to be like or compared with anyone else.

The cable address of his Dortmund from his home in Munich, which could also be a false impression. Even when he is in Munich, Willi Daume is no tougher than a resilient rubber.

He is an industrialist by profession but he would seem to run his business as a sideline. His main occupation is surely that of stage-managing the Munich Olympics, a trade in which he could well be called an ex officio professional.

Willi Daume has already devoted a third of his life to providing this country with the largest and most expensive event of its kind since the Federal Republic was founded.

He has already reaped thanks and honours. Time alone will tell which were justified. To this extent he has certainly made his mark as a sports official.

Were it not for Daume the Munich Olympics would not even be a twinkle in anyone's eye. Whether it be said with a high or as a mark of respect there can be no denying the truth of this statement.

Daume's idea has mobilised 2,000 million Marks, changed the face of a city, created a country the world's shop-window and created a hallmark of Germany that will long range alongside sauerkraut and the Volkswagen beetle.

This, then, is the task to which he has devoted six years of his life. This is what he works fifteen hours a day on, neglecting in the process his business, his family and everything pleasant in life.

"Do you find time to enjoy life?" he was once asked. "I don't want to enjoy life," he replied. "What I want is to live my life the way I want to live it."

Way of life is one of his favourite expressions. His includes an engagement book that is full to the brim, a chaotic sense of time, two secretaries, a personal assistant and mountains of paperwork.

At one stage his secretaries were using three letterheads: Federal Republic Sports League, National Olympic Committee and Organisation Committee for the 1972 Olympic Games.

At one stage he had three offices, one in Frankfurt, one in Munich and one in Dortmund.

For a long time he lived in two places and frequently three, his home in Baden-Baden, his works in Dortmund and his address in Munich, the Olympic city.

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(Photo: Sven Simon)

He claims to be interested in art, particularly in modern art. He used to read a great deal about the subject and visit exhibitions, limiting himself to quick snacks in order to be able to do so.

He nowadays hardly finds the time to tour the galleries but quick snacks are still his stock in trade. The Olympic idea now makes even greater demands on his time.

Willi Daume has eaten, slept and drunk the Olympics ever since the day, five years ago, when he was given the go-ahead for Munich by the International Olympic Committee meeting in Rome.

Organising sport is not the healthiest of activities. His temples are greying with increasing rapidity and his eyes show signs of too little sleep. He limps a little when walking - the result of an old sport injury.

In debate his pale office face turns a light shade of red, his right shoulder is always hunched an inch or two lower than the left one as he seldom fails to convey the appearance of both effort and concentration.

"He knows," one biographer has written, "that he has passed a threshold crossed by few indeed. He can now talk of the crowning achievement of a lifetime."

Is this what has motivated him? Daume himself is none too keen on paths of this variety. His way of telling the truth has always been a particularly exacting one for members of the press.

After important, venomous, confidential, political discussions, particularly with GDR officials about the joint Olympic team that saw the light of day at three successive Olympics, he used to take the pressmen back to his hotel room and sit down on the edge of the bed before informing them "in confidence" what had happened.

Willi Daume had his own ideas as to what "in confidence" constituted. Only censorship could be worse.

Questioned about the threshold and the crowning achievement Daume has even less to say for himself. It had, he said, just happened that way.

He embarked on this marathon five years ago. He had already been president

of the Federal Republic Sports League for fifteen years and created the impression of having been worn down by years of dispute over the joint Olympic team.

He was disappointed of by Chancellor Adenauer, reviled by the other side and invariably entrenched in all-German positions that had already been abandoned by first Chancellor Adenauer, then Chancellor Erhard, then Chancellor Kiesinger.

In the end the fiction of an all-German Olympic team collapsed altogether. Willi Daume's mission was over, Daume himself the loser. Then he hit on the idea of hosting the Olympic Games.

Did it just happen that way? If it did this has been the story of Willi Daume's life. At the age of 25 his father died and he had to take over the management of an iron foundry employing 300 people.

At the age of 32 he took over as chairman of Eintracht Dortmund, a local sports club. From then on there was no stopping him.

He went on in succession to become president of the Federal Republic Handball Association, president of the Federal Republic Sports League, a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the National Olympic Committee.

One of the consequences of the post-war situation was that his mission became an increasingly political one. And at the end of the fiction of an all-German Olympic team he was left type-cast in the role of the tragic hero.

This did not tally with Daume's way of life, with the idea of playing with grand designs. Since he was neither able nor willing to play the part of a tragic hero he "let events take their course" just once more and gained acceptance of Munich as the venue of the 1972 Summer Olympics.

This was what he has always wanted. A factory-owner and major shareholder in a brewery and a private bank could never have staked a claim to immediate and immortal fame that stood the slightest comparison with that of Daume the Olympics man. This is doubtless an important reason why there is so much that is otherwise incomprehensible and contradictory about a man who has paid

so little regard to his business, his family, his energy and his health for the sake of an idea.

Has he never had his doubts, never been unable to sleep for the pangs of remorse? "I would prefer not to answer that question," he replies.

He bares his soul to very few people, probably, indeed, to no one at all. He is by nature a loner but unfortunately, as it were, he is unable to carry out most of what he thinks of on his own.

He doubtless does not distrust his associates as a matter of course but he certainly does not credit them with a great deal. His methods of working is a constant source of frustration for his immediate surroundings.

Recently his former personal assistant Fritz Hattig, who has long since parted company with his master's umbilical cord, tried to paint a picture of Willi Daume and his work.

Hattig's attempt was such an intricate business that only the initiated were able to understand. The shadow of Daume the man loomed large over the writer.

In Herbert Kunze Daume is reputed to have chosen a "soft" general secretary for the organisation of the Munich Olympics, the idea being in practice to combine the posts of president and general secretary.

Willi Daume has invariably managed to make more friends than enemies for his targets but he has always succumbed to the temptation to go it entirely alone.

Over the past five years, however, his last grand design has assumed such gigantic proportions that it has become a law unto itself. Daume has redoubled his efforts to keep the machinery under control and not to be swept along by the momentum of developments.

For the money that is being ploughed into the Munich Olympics ten thousand 100,000-Mark kindergartens could be built. Or forty fifty-million-Mark hospitals or 400 five-million-Mark old folk's homes.

This is merely to convey some idea of the amount of money involved. It hardly needs saying that this amount of money would just not be forthcoming for projects of this kind.

At the same time there can be no doubt that sums of money of this kind start to become a law unto themselves. The man at odds with the spirits he has conjured has recently shown signs of psychosomatic symptoms.

Mere toughness would long since have proved too brittle. Iron Daume has resiliently stayed the pace.

A task of this magnitude could well be his undoing and prophecies enough have been made but, always excepting an act of God, this will not happen if the character and way of life of Willi Daume are anything to go by until he has passed the finishing post.

For the sake of the Olympics Daume has foregone his favourite position, that of president of the Federal Republic Sports League, the largest organisation in the country. The pundits are already prophesying that he is quietly preparing to take over at the helm again once the Olympics are over.

Whatever else happens one thing is certain. Once the Olympics are over Willi Daume will be moving house and looking for "something nice and quiet in the Black Forest."

Horst Vetter

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 16 July 1971)

SA \$ 0.85	Colombia col. \$ 1.00	Pormosa NT \$ 5.00	Indonesia Rp. 15.00	Malawi M. 11.00	Paraguay G. 15.00	Sudan S. 5.00	PT 5.00
AI 10.00	Congo (Brazzaville) C.F.A. 30.00	France FF 0.60	Iran R.I. 10.00	Philippines P. 5.00	Peru P. 5.00	Swaziland S. 5.00	ES 0.50
GA 0.50	Congo (Kinshasa) Makuta 7.00	Gabon G. 10.00	Iraq I.R. 10.00	Poland P. 10.00	Rhodesia R. 10.00	Tanzania T. 5.00	BA 0.25
Sec. 1.00	Costa Rica C. 0.10	Gambia G. 10.00	Ireland I.R. 10.00	Portugal P. 10.00	Romania R. 10.00	Trinidad and Tobago T. 5.00	U. 1.00
\$ m 0.45	Cyprus C. 0.10	Germany G. 10.00	Israel I.R. 10.00	Rhodesia R. 10.00	Rwanda R. 10.00	Uganda U. 1.00	SWI \$ 5.20
10.00	Czechoslovakia C. 0.10	Ghana G. 10.00	Italy I.R. 10.00	Saudi Arabia S. 10.00	Senegal S. 10.00	USA U. 1.00	F.C.P.A. 30.00
bfr 0.50	Dahomey D. 0.10	Great Britain G. 10.00	Ivory Coast I. 10.00	Switzerland S. 10.00	Sierra Leone S. 10.00	USSR U. 1.00	EAA 0.25
S 0.50	Denmark D. 0.10	Greece G. 10.00	Japan J. 10.00	U.A.R. U. 10.00	Somalia S. 10.00	Yugoslavia Y. 10.00	PT 2.00
\$ b 1.50	Ecuador E. 0.10	Guatemala G. 10.00	Jordan J. 10.00	Yemen Y. 10.00	South Africa S. 10.00	Zambia Z. 10.00	OL. 1.00
\$ 0.35	El Salvador S. 0.10	Haiti H. 10.00	Kenya K. 10.00	Zimbabwe Z. 10.00			
Lav 0.05	Ethiopia E. 0.10	Honduras H. 10.00	Kuwait K. 10.00				
K 0.50	Finland F. 0.10	Hong Kong H. 10.00	Laos L. 10.00				
\$ 0.10	France F. 0.10	Hungary H. 10.00	Lebanon L. 10.00				
R 4.40	Germany G. 0.10	India I. 10.00	Libania L. 10.00				
F. 10.00	Ghana G. 0.10		Libya L. 10.00				
F.C.P.A. 30.00	Guinea G. 0.10		Luxembourg L. 10.00				
Can. \$ 20.00	Honduras H. 0.10		Madagascar M. 10.00				
cl. 0.50	Hong Kong H. 0.10						
Rec. 0.50	Hungary H. 0.10						